their new office,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXIX.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

The Last Call.

The excitement caused by the burning of the Post-Office is only exceeded by the Great Closing-Out Sale of one of our oldest Wholesale, Jewelers. You can buy Watches, Jewelry, and Plated-Ware positively for less than half the usual prices, and first-class Goods at that. Everything war-

John G. Ashleman, 157 State-st.

BLANK BOOKS, Etc.

Blank-Book Making Lithographing, Printing, Stationery.

CULVER PAGE HOYNE & CO. Gen. Sheridan Compelled to Beat

TIN PLATE, METALS, &c. The Chicago Stamping Co. 10, 12 & 14 Lake-st.,

TIN PLATE® METALS,

Stamped and Japanned Tinware, Grocers' Caddies and Druggists' Boxes. Galvanizing and Tinning a Specialty. ARTISTIC TAILORING.

20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

Standard the Highest. EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors,

163 and 165 Wabash-av, corner Monroe-st. EDUCATIONAL.

MILITARY ACADEMY,

HENRY T. WRIGHT. A. M., Principals. Parents estring to place their sons in a school where corough education is combined with firm discipline of the comforts and privileges of a Christian home cordially invited to examine our school before send-geisewhere. Next term begins Jan. 6, 1879. One the Principals will be at the city office, Room 12 tehodist Church Block, Chicago, every day during action from 2 to 3 p. dm. Callor send for catalogue tity office or at Morgan Park, Cook Co., 111.

RACINE COLLEGE

Will reopen Jan. 18, to continue to June 25. The College includes a School of Letters and a Scientific School. There is also a Grammar School, which prepares boys for college or business. Thorough intellectual training is combined with true discipline, religious cure, and high culture. Boys from 10 years old and upwards are received in the Grammar School. Special care is taken of the younger boys by the Matrona.

For Catalogues and other information apply to the r Catalogues and other information apply to the Rev. JAMES DE KOVEN, D.D., Racine. Wis.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY Chester, Pa.

STABCH. **ERKENBRECHER'S Bon-Ton Starch**

Is absolutely odorless, and Chemi-

cally Pure.

It is snowflake white.

It is susceptible of the highest and most lasting Polish.

It possesses greater strength of body than other trade brands. It is packed in Pound Parcels. Full Weight guaranteed. It costs less money than any Starch in the World.

It is manufactured in the heart of the greatest cereal region of the It is Sold universally in America

by Grocers and Dealers.
Its annual consumption reaches Twenty Million Pounds. ANDREW ERKENBRECHER, Brkenbrecher's World-Famonis Corn-Starch for For FAVOR & KNAUSS. Sole Northwestern Agenta, Chicago

TO RENT. TO RENT.

No. 254 East Madison-st.

(Possession Jan. 1), opposite Field, Leiter & Co.'s Wholesale Store. Inquire at SILVERMAN'S BANK. GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

WASHINGTON. D. C., Dec. 24, 1878.

Actice is hereby from the person and the same sugarst the Green and the same sugarst the same must be presented to James M. Flower, sective, at Chicago, Hinols, with the legal proof thereof, within three months from this date, or they villed disaslowed.

Comptsoller of the Currency.

OUR SKIN SOAP equals any Toilet Soap; washes in hard water; prevents rough or chapped skin. E.H.SAR-GENT & CO., 125 State-st.

SCALES. FAIRBANKS' SCALES PAIRBANKS, MORSE & QO.
111 & 115 Lake St., Chicago.

HONORE.

The Block that Bore His Name Very Badly Scorched.

Our Unlucky Post-Office Compelled to Make Its Third Move.

And Takes Up Temporary Quarters in the Singer

Stirring Scenes at the Burning Building --- Hairbreadth Escapes.

Loss on Building and Contents About \$115,000.

a Retreat Before the Flames.

The Fire Started in the Carpenter-Shop and Ran Up.

Condition of the Edifice Yesterday--It Will Be Immediately Rebuilt.

The Post-Office People in Good Working Order .-- How They Are Arrangad.

THE HONORE BLOCK. This city was visited Saturday afternoon by the most destructive conflagration which has happened since the burning of Field & Leiter's store in the winter of 1877. The scene was the street, extending north from the corner of Ad-ams. This building stood on the site of one erected by Mr. Henry H. Honore prior to the fire of 1871, the money expended in its con-struction, \$300,000, having been borrowed from the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company. In 1872 it was rebuilt, the intention being to make of it a European hotel with a capacity of 200 rooms. Mr. Honore borrowed \$100,-000 more from the Connecticut Mutual, and expended, in addition, on the new structure \$150,000 of his own, partly represented by land which was traded off to the contractors. Owing to the panic of 1873, he was, however, unable to finish it. During 1877 it passed into the hands of the mortgage-holder, to whom Mr. Honore then owed for principal, interest, taxes. and court costs, \$540,000. The insurance company bid it in at the sale for \$500,000. It remained on their hands a dead weight until the pletion of the Government Building opposite began to give it a value. They expended last year \$50,000 in its improvement, it having been

left by Mr. Honore in a very incomplete condi-Immediately after the fire of 1874, the Post-Office, which was burned out of the church which it had occupied on the corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, moved into the basement and ground floor. After the refitting the army headquarters were removed there, occupying a little over one floor; the Chicago & occupying a little over one floor; the Chicago & Alton had its main offices there, and a number of law firms, including Isham & Lincoln and Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence, hited offices there. The productive value of the building was, with all these occupants, \$50,000 a year.

The destruction of this building necessitated the third removal on the part of the Post-Office, which left the Government building in the fire of 1871, the Wabash avenue church in July of 1874, and the Honore Block Saturday afternoon. It has taken up temporary quarters in the It has taken up temporary quarters in the Singer Building, corner of State and Washington streets. The Chicago & Alton has returned to its quarters on West Van Buren street, near Canal, and the army headquarters are at the

Palmer Bouse.

The loss on the building is \$100,000, covered fully by insurance of \$200,000. Operations will be begun at once to repair the structure, and it is hoped to have it in readiness for occupation within three months.

The losses of the tenants were not as consider

able as was at first expected, and will hardly amount to \$15,000, on which, however, there is no insurance.

A detailed account of the fire itself, of the destruction it wrought, and of the steps which will be taken to remedy it, is given below.

THE FIRST ALARM.

The first intimation of the fire received at the fire-alarm office was from a half-grown boy, who rushed in and said: "Fire in the Post-Office." Almost at the same moment boxes No. 43, corner Monroe and Dearborn streets, and No. 47, corner of Adams and Clark streets, were turned in,-one at 3:27 and the other at 3:32. The young man, whose name is Michael Nugent, was employed in the distributing department of the Post-Office, and had been sent by the head of the department, Mr. Vierling, to give the alarm. A string with a key at either end was given him. One of the keys fitted the fire-darm box No. 47, and the other some door in the building. Unfortunately, the youth got hold of the latter, and tried to open the signal-station door with it. Of course he couldn't do so, but he persisted in the attempt, it never occurring him, in his excitement, that the other one might fit, and, after five minutes of vain effort,

by the stairways was cut off, and about twenty people, mostly women employed in the bag-re-pairing room, experienced considerable difficulty in getting out of the upper stories. All, how-ever, were rescued. The smoke drove out the employes of the Post-Office, but not before those in the money-order office and stamp departments had put their books, papers, money, etc., into the vaults. The men in the west wing had to run for their lives, this portion, though separated from the main building by a court, filling so rapidly with smoke that they

though separated from the main building by a court, filling so rapidly with smoke that they could not save anything. The firemen, however, went in and hoisted the windows, and, the smoke being driven out by the wind, the employes went to work with a will and in a very short time had all the mail in the street, whence it was carried to the American Express Building and other places in the vicinity.

The fire made its way from the carpenter-shop into the storage rooms, and reached the roof through the elevators in the south end of the building. No particular blaze was noticed in the basement at all, the shavings, paper, and wood-work scenning to be smoked to pleces. Along toward 4 o'clock the roof began to blaze, first in one part and then in another. Every few minutes large pleces of cornugated from and timber would tumble to the sidewalk. The remarkable metallic figure on the ball which or amended the centre of the Dearboro-street front, and which was once said to be H. H. Honore motioning to Eastern capitalists, disappeared in a short time,—was melted, perhaps, by the heat. The Mansard roof, composed of wood and cornugated fron, yielded gradually to the flames, and by a quarter of 5 most of it had vanished, the fifth floor, particularly that part south of the Bitch floor, particularly that part south of the Bitch floor, particularly that part south of the bearborn street entrance, and, by 5 o'clock, of the whole of it. Below no flames were to be seen from Dearborn street except in the centre of the sicucture, where the saintways were located, brades having failen down through the elevator and set the wood-work ablaze; but in the rear the fire had worked its way down to the third floor, nearly all the window-frames having ignited, and the rear rooms, separated from those fronting on Dearborn street by a hallway fifteen feet wide, were all lighted up by the borning of their contents. This rear bart was difficult to get at, in fact, could not be gotten at them, have a finally as the water was thrown into the buil by accident the crowd yelled. This was the only way water could be gotten into the stories below the fifth, and the attempt was finally successful to a limited extent.

Hardly had the first engines on the ground taken their positions and began an ineffectual attempt to throw streams on the mansard roof of the building, from which considerawhen the somewhat startling discovery was made that several men were on the fifth floor could be furnished from the outside. When this came to the knowledge of the Fire Marshal he at once dispatched men to the roof of the burning structure, and in a short time they had securely fastened to it a rope, which in its descent to the ground passed the window in which were the men, whose chances for life were diminishing with every moment. When the first of them seized the rope

and gave it a sharp jerk to assure himself that it was securely fastened above, a hoarse roar went up from the expectant throng which filled the street below, and which had been worked up to the highest pitch of excitement by the knowledge that human life was in danger. The first man to essay the perilous journey to earth and safety was W. H. Hosack, of Gen. Sheridan's force, a gentleman in charge of transportation in the Department of the Missouri. He grasped the rope firmly, and in an instant was swinging in mid air, clear of the building. Down he came, sliding along the cable as if its friction against his legs and body was nothing, and soon reached the ice-covered sidewalk in a thor oughly exhausted condition. Friendly hands grasped his almost fainting form, and he was hurried to a saloon in the adjoining building, where, by the aid of stimuants, he was soon put to rights. But there were four others to follow, and their movements were watched with intense interest The second man to make the journey was M. L. Howland. He was not as careful as Hosack. and in passing the copings of the fourth-story windows bumped violently against them, no damage, however, being done. Then came T. B. Baker and Charles Webb, and when each reached the ground cheers went up from the crowd at their safe deliverance from death. Especial interest seemed to be taken in Mr. Webb, who is a middle-aged man and of con-siderable weight, and when he landed safely the applause was louder than ever. The last one to descend was Mr. W. S. Thompson. He had been a fireman in his younger days, and when he found himself with four comrades, all being in the Quartermaster's Department, penned in a little room and surrounded on every side by flame and smoke, his courage and presence of mind never left him for an instant, and he waited until all his friends had been received safe in waiting arms

below before making the journey. When Hosack reached the ground and had been assisted to a warm place by friends, he was greatly exhausted, but in an instant was anxious to rush into the street again and learn the fate of his companions. When Mr. Thompson reached the sidewalk safe-ly and was led into the place where Hosack had taken refuge, they clasped each other by the hand as only men can who have faced death together, Hosack exclaiming: "Thompson, old boy, by God! I'm glad to see you again." The experience of Joe Conlan, the elevator

boy, was of a character varied and exciting. He was at the fifth floor when the fire broke out, or rather when notified of its existence. His first impression, he said, was escape. This was both natural, and, one might say, imperative. But a second's reflection recalled his senses to a realipersisted in the attempt, it never occurring to him, in his excitement, that the other one might fit, and, after five minutes of vain effort, he concluded to run to the central office, about a block distant, and tell the operators. The Fire-Insurance Patrol got an alarm on the mechanical telegraph, and were the first to reach the scene, one of the men turning in Box No. 43. Before the first relay of engines, arrived—Nos. 1, 5, 10, 11, 13, 21, with trucks 1, 2, and 6—smoke was issuing from the roof, though there was apparently no fire between it and the basement, from the Adams street entrance, to which a vast volume of smoke was pouring out. As the structure was five stories in height, with a Mansard roof 25 feet high—the latter being beyond the reach of, a ground stream,—Assistant-Marshal Shay saw at a glance that more help was needed, and at 3:40 sent in a combined second and third. This brought on the groung engines Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 23, 25, and 27, and trucks 3 and 4. Later (at 4:30), Nos. 19, 3, 29, 22, 26, and 20 were ordered dewn by Chief Benner. This made twenty-four steamers and five trucks, all of which were at work by 5 o'clock, and most of them were on duty the greater part of the evening.

As near as can be ascertained, the fire broke out in the basement near the boiler, and soread thence into the carpenter-shop. A steam-fitter named Harry Odenbaugh ran up-stairs shouting fire to alarm the occupants of the different rooms. In a very few minutes, however, the smoke was so dense in the hallways that escape

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1879. the first time in his life he contemplated the future. The contemplation, he said, was the reverse of pleasant. He would be willing, he added, to make any sacrifice to "get out." After a moment's delay he crussed over the hall, the smoke blinding and impeding his advance at every step, and directing his advance to a window which appeared dimly through the confiagration. After much vexation of spirit he reacned the siil, and realized how much better it was to be born lucky than rich. For outside the casement he saw the permanent fire-escape with which the building was supplied, and, availing himself of that Samaritan means, landed on terra firma a safe man, if not a Salamander.

manent fire-escape with which the building was supplied, and, availing himself of that Samaritan means, landed on terra firma a safe man, it not a Salamander.

When This Tribune reporter reached the scene of destruction the alley bounding the building on the north was the ceutre of attraction. The building adjoining the Post-Office was apparently threatened,—in reality in flames. The top story was occupied by five ladies in the employ of the mailing department, and their "escape" was a source of wonder. One by one they came to the window, opened the fire-escape adjoining for an instant, and entered. But this could not last. If they remained they would be burned, and yet there seemed to be no influence that would poreuade them to undertake the perious descent. They seemed 'paralyzed with fright which nothing could remedy. While those on the ground were wondering, fearing, asking what should be done, a fireman answered in person and solved the problem. A ladder was elevated to the "connecting link" of the escape, upon which, having been firmly "based," he ascended rapidly. He reached the floor on which the ladies were embargoed and assisted them one by one to places of safety. When they had recovered from the fright incident to the occasion, woman-like they began to exhibit a wonderful amount of anxiety for the "wardrobe" left behind. This continued, and they would not be comforted until that of each was dropped from the window into the embrace of its yearning claimant. It will be many days before Mrs. Lyon, Mrs. Dennel, the Misses Fuell, McCorquenobile, and Murry will enjoy such an experience, or be made the central figures of a sensation of equal proportions. When they had been secured and their bearts were palpitating with relief, a lank, lean, and hungry figure was observed making the ladder-rounds with cat-like agility. Voices were raised in protestation, and the universal verdict as he disappeared in the smoke emitted from the fifth-story window was one of condemnation. "He's a bloody fool," said all with o

der and reached the ground in safety, greeted by cheers.

Ben Bullwinkle assisted some of the inmates to escape, after a hazardous conflict with the elements. When his charge was safely disposed of out of harm's reach, the Captain was nearly paralyzed with cold and astonishment at a request that he would aid in securing the safety of a canary and poll-parrot.

Mr. Kline, of the Postmaster's office, was notified of the fire after it had obtained such headway as to imperil his escape. He went to a door communicating with the elevator and found that was cut off from the means of exit, and that he was left to perish unless the interposition of Providence should prevail in his behalf. After trying every means accessible, he at last found a rope depending from the roof, and slid into the cold and salvation by this means. The rope was raised by Charles Palmer, of Truck I, and proved the only means of escape for Messre, Howland, Hovey, Thompson, Baker, and Webber, all of whom came safely down without sustaining any permanent injuries.

On the fifth floor lived the messenger of the

nent injuries.

On the fifth floor lived the messenger of the Commissary Department with his wife and three children. He was absent from home when the fire broke out, and with the exclamation, "God help my wife and bables!" hurried to their rescue. When he reached the building almost the first he met was his family, saved by the escane-ladder, and their meeting was of that character which to be appreciated must be seen.

SALVAGE. The Post-Office Department immediately on the alarm being given, went to work with great expedition and system to save the matter under their charge. The first news of the fire was communicated to Postmaster Palmer by Mr. atten, whose office adjoins his. The Postmasbasement by the stairtvay, but were cut off by immense volumes of smoke and flame coming up the stairways and the Dearborn street elevator. They finally escaped by a stand-pipe ladder in the alley on the north of the building. The alarm was given all over the building, and the entire force were put on the work of removal. Immediately adjoining the boiler-room, where the fire originated, is the newspaper-throwing room. There were about fifty sacks in the room, and these were thrown up the chute and removed to the American Express Company's building by the Department wagons, assisted by the express-wagons of the Company. Just before the alarm twenty-tive sacks, destined for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and other points in Wisconsin and Minnesota, had been sent off in the usual course of business. All of the matter was carried out the rear way through the alley, thence on to Mon-roe street. The newspaper-room occupied about two-thirds of the basement, and communicated directly with the carpenter-shop and boileroom. No appearance of the fire was seen here for about an hour after the fire first broke out. Bullwinkle's patrol kept the fire from spreading in the basement until everything was saved. In the mailing department every letter was saved, but only by the best of management. There was very little confusion, and the entire force of employes worked together without any great hitches. Owing to the delayed trains, much of the matter that would have been in the office had not arrived. There were about the usual full in the building, Saturday being a heavy day in this department. The mails on the Michigan Southern Railroad during the day had not rived at the building at the time of the fire. In the money-order department every dollar was saved. The amount is not large, probably

ments there will be some losses of stamps, etc. There were between thirty and forty cases of stamped envelopes in the basement which were completely destroyed. The exact amount and value will not be known until comparisons can be made from the books. They were placed near the boller-room and right next to the carpenter-shop. If not touched by the fire they would be utterly destroyed by the water.

In aimost all of the departments an effort was made, and in some cases with success, to save the cases which are used in "throwing" the mail. This is an important thing, as those cases are specially arranged for the work, and without them the work of the office would be greatly retarded. The cases, as fast as brought out, were carried off up the alley. Immediately north of the building is a large open lot, and a great deal of the mail saved was piled there temporarily and put under guard of men from the department. Tarpaulins were brought into requisition, and the piles were protected from the water which was falling on all sides from the heavy streams thrown from the adioning buildings. None of the mail saved is believed to have been injured in the transfer.

THE SINGER BUILDING. When it became evident that the building must go, Postmaster Palmer made immediate efforts to secure another place for a base of operation. After considering various places, the basement of the Singer Building was secured, and the transfer of the property to that cured, and the transfer of the property to that place began. All of the cases that were saved were sent over first and placed about the basement, which is unusually large and commodious. The bulk pri the mails were sent to the Rock Island depot, where Capt. White had charge. They were there distributed through the machinery of the railway postal service. Later in the evening the mail matter was sent direct to the Singer Building, where Mr. Vreeland, Assistant-Superintendent of Mails, directed the placing of cases and the reception and disposiplacing of cases and the reception and disposi

GEN. SHERIDAN. At the headquarters of the Department of the Missouri, Gen. G. A. Forsythe, who was almost the only officer left in the rooms, discovered the flames shooting up the elevator on the Adams street front. He gave the alarm to such of the staff as were still on hand, and hastened to notify Gen. Sheridan. The General arrived at the building at 3:45, and ascended to the third story by means of the fire-es-cape on the outside of the building. After a brief survey of the field of battle, the General decided to make no attempt to save any of the furniture in the offices, but to turn all his attention to placing the records of the army in a safe place. The vault was opened and everything considered as specially valuable was stowed away there. The specially valuable was stowed away there. The vault is unusually large and furnished all the room necessary. Many of the General's valuable War-maps and a large portion of his library were also put into the vault. All of this time the burning brands were dropping in the hall, and the greatest haste was necessary. At 4:15 the fire had communicated from the Dearborn street elevator to the adjoining office, and the halls and offices were becoming full of smoke, but the plucky soldier and his assistants went on piling books and papers into the vault without the slightest show of fear or nervousness. At last, when it was absolutely impossible to remain any longer, the vault was secured and the party made a dash for fresh air, not a minute too soon, for dash for fresh air, not a minute too soon, for pieces of plastering were dropping all around, and burning pieces of scanting were salling down the stairs in a very unpleasant way.

HOW IT STARTED.

After the hre and smoke had been cleared from the building, about half-past 9 o'clock in the evening, a reporter went over to take a survey of the ruins, and, if possible, get at the crigin of the catastrophe. The streets were flooded with water which was not frozen solid, but rested in a semi-congealed body upon the pave-ments varying in depth according to the grades of the thoroughfares, from Madison to Adams. The latter street contained slush and water to the depth of two feet and over, and at the bottom of this lay the hose of the Fire Department. The men were working nearly up to exhume the apparatus in order to ren-der it more effectual in playing upon the fire that still remained in tions of the nover portion of the building, and to prevent the hose from becoming imbedded in a solid mass of ice. They called for help from some of their assistants, and an officious party who appeared to be greatly under the influence of liquor, though a willing citizen, stepped for ward to lend a hand and fell head-foremost into the lake, completely submerging himself. The Adams front of the structure presented a grand appearance, although doubtless very dishear ening to the poor, exhausted firemen. It was one mass of ice from the roof to the ground yet every detail of the architecture was shown with fearful distinctness in the pale moonlight. It resembled a gigantic iceberg, or rather a mammoth temple of ice. Upon the sidewalk at the foot of the building arose a miniature mountain of ice, at least ten feet high, which had been formed by the contin ued splashing of water thrown by the piper against the walls. Imbedded in this long ridge of ice were two fine steam-engines and many feet of hose. The former were still spitting fire and working with a will and faithfulness that would have put to shame the alleged boy on the

one of the first men with whom the reporter came in contact upon the outside of the ruin was Mr. Warder, the engineer of the building, who volunteered the information that the report was false that the fire originated in the boiler-room. He said he fire originated in the boiler-room. He said he had been all through the basement with top boots, and averred that the cobwebs in the engine-room were unscathed. This was a new departure from the popular theory, and the reporter insisted upon seeing with his own eyes. "The water is about two feet deep around there," suggested Mr. Warder.
"No matter if it is ten; I can swim," returned the symbe.

In the money-order department every dollar was sared. The amount is not large, probably being less than \$7,000. The return for the day is had already been sent off, as this department is not in the habit of cerving large amounts of money over night. The surplus is sent to New York daily. All the records of business previous to pesterday were placed in the vault, which is considered entirely fire-proof. The records of resterday's business were carried to the Sub-Treasury. The only books left out were some old records and papers which are of no present value, being only used for reference. There will be no direct loss in this office excent on the furniture. Every sook and serang of paper bearing on the work of the office is secure. The Social Agents did not trust to vanits and safes, but carried away all of the valuable papers of their office. All of the evidence avainst criminals was saved, and of the valuable papers of their office, all of the evidence avainst criminals was saved, and of the valuable papers of their office, all of the evidence avainst criminals was saved, and of the valuable papers of their office, all of the evidence avainst criminals was saved, and of the valuable papers of their office, all of the evidence avainst criminals was not allowed to interfere with his work. In carrying out some cases, Special-Agent Henshaw had one of his fingers badly smashed, but it was not allowed to interfere with his work and the entire secret correspondence of the office istance, the proposed propo

roof to feed upon, and upon which it made good time,—the firemen all say the fastest on record, except in a planing-mill.

INSURANCE. necticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, is insured to the amount of \$200,000, all of which and is divided among the various companies, a follows:

Manufacturers
Royal (England)
North British
Springdeld Fire & Marine
Imperial
Niagara
American Central
London Assurance
Boylston Matnal
Neptune Fire & Marine
Pennsylvania
Hoffman
Paenix Phenix.
Underwriters'.
Hamburg & Bremen
Commercial Union.
Scottish Commercial.
Boston Mutual.
Insurance Company Comments Northwestern National Irving
Mercantile
Atlantic
Commonwealth
Lorillard Firemen's Fund... en's Falls Pransatlantic...... Rochester German .

THE EXTERIOR. omparison with the scene they presented Saturthe pale moon, and charmed the beholder with was by far the more satisfactory. The moonbeams and the passing cloud-shadows were gone, but in their place was the clear sunlight, illumining all and adding a sparkle to the al-ready glistening and gleaming ice deposits which formed a complete incrustation on the exterior People were up betimes yesterday morning to take a long, lingering, daylight look at the mag-

take a long, lingering, daylight look at the magnificent ruin which the fire, ably aided and abetted by the frost-king, had wrought. In fact, during the whole day, the adjacent streets were filled with crowds of anxious gazers, who looked and admired until their necks were lame and their bodies cold, when they retired, and their blaces were immediately filled by others who wanted to go through the same interesting but benumbing process. The churches must have suffered in point of attendance yesterday morning, and the gin-mills in the vicinage must have reaped extraordinary profits from such as folt the necessity of taking certain inspiring and warming stimulants wherewith to brace up the inner man. A favored few, outside of the former occupants of the ruins, were allowed to go through the building from "turret to foundation stone"—from the broken-backed and now wholly useless Mansard to the offending carpenter-shops under the ground—and inspect, at their leisure and with correspondingly more care and internal satisfaction, this striking wreck. Those who were not included in the favorite few and who made up the common herd of ruin-gazers, were not greatly inclined to grumble at being deprived of the doubtful privilege of climbing ice-laden floors to get a closer look at the true inwardness of things. With the majority of them there was no more ambitious desire than to look at the frosty and charred spectacle from the convenient sidewalk below. From that lowly point of vantage, however, they saw much to delight their sense of grandeur and much to remember and tage, however, they saw much to delight their sense of grandeur and much to remember and retail to others around the family fireside or the more prosaic register or steam-coil. The exclamations which burst from them as they looked more prosaic register or steam-coil. The exclamations which burst from them as they looked were uniformly those of admiration, expressed in all the possible and impossible adjectives that could be pressed into use for the occasion. The potture presented was frigidly beautiful. The Joliet-stone walls, on which the hose had played for hours, had been deluged with icecold water, which, as it dropped and fell, formed into thousands of icicles that gleamed and gittered in the sunbeams. Huge blocks of ice had formed on the window-sills, on the jutting ornaments over the massive portals, on the lonely telegraph-pole on the Dearborn street side, and on its tangled wires detached from their supports and hanging around in all sorts of positions; while, on the pavements leading to the building entrances, the falling water had congealed until the ice was piled up and obstructed the doorways. It was a triumph of the ice-king,—a triumph achieved, however, after the gentleman known as the fire-fiend had gotten in his work in the most approved and thorough fashion. Above the ice formations appeared the broken, charred, and displaced timbers, the curied and wrinkled iron roofwork, the twisted and thoroughly useless gingerbread ornamentations which had once set off the top of the pile to such advantage—from a respectful distance. It was a striking contrast between the ruin wrought by fire and the cold-ly-beautiful picture worked up by its ice-congealing successor.

An enterprising and courageous photographer

ly-beautiful picture worked up by its ice-congealing successor.

An enterprising and courageous photographer established himself upon the roof of a coffee-house on arropposite corner, and attempted to perpetuate the spectacle. It was evident, y a difficult undertaking, and after procuring a limited number of negatives he gave up the job.

THE INTERIOR.

A trip through the building was not without its pleasures,—cold as they might be, but in-

structive withal to the curious looker-on. En-

tering through the Adams street door, the reporter gazed in upon the Chicago & Alton offices, on the lower floor, their ceilings dripping with water, and the furniture and books heavily incrusted with ice-clots. The marble slab in the hallway, on which the sign-painting artist had spent infinite pains to inform the public on just what floor and in just what room the occupants of the building might be found, looked all the more cold and cheerless with its streaks of frozen water across its surface. The two elevators—unquestionably the handsomest in the city—were masses of charred and ice-covered ruins at the bottoms of their respective shafts. Further to the north were the first-floor Post-Office apartments, all bare of anything like valuables,—except such as were securely locked up in vaults,—and damaged only by water. Below, in the regions where the fire started, all was dark, and cold, and uninviting. The engine and the heating apparatus were frozen solid, and the engineer and his assistants divided their time in unprogressive efforts to "thaw her out," and in trying to show the reporter that the fire had caught in the carpenter-shop under the retail stamo-department, and not in the shop immediately north of the furnace and boilers, and that it had then licked up everything in its westward course, and, being fanned by the air-draughts produced by the ascending and descending of the main elevator, had "soread like fury," or words to that effect. The theory upon which these gentlemen worked was, that the workmen in the carpenter-shop had dropped a lighted match or something else, which had ignited the shavings and thus started the blaze, and in support of their theory that the fire had not been caused by the boilers, they pointed to the wire and asbestos coverings over those huge from pipes, and wouldn't have it, by any manner of means, that the boilers were responsible for the nuss. They advanced other alleged facts in support of their theory,—among others the statement that they had used much less coal Saturday than they had for any day during the past week,—and argued long and well that the nearness of the other carpenter-shop—the one to the west—to the boiler-room couldn't have been the cause of the conflagration. They asserted, too, that the carpenters had left the shop last mentioned for the very reason that it was so cold they couldn't work there, and had gone into the other, whore it was more comfortable, although just why were securely locked up in vaults, -and damaged only by water. Below, in the regions

the shop nearer the boiler-rooms hould be colder than the one farther off they did not satisfacto-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

rily explain.

But, leaving theories, the reporter went back

But, leaving theories, the reporter went back up-stairs, mounted to

THE SECOND FLOOR,
and took a turn through the Post-Office department in that region. The first room he entered was that of Assistant Postmaster Squiers. It had the generally frozen-up appearance of the rooms below, but, in addition to this, there was a hole in the ceiling through which a small-sized safe had tumbled from Gen. Kilburn's office everhead. The safe wasn't hurt any, as far as could be seen, and its mad career was checked by the hard floor of Squiers' room on which it rested, slightly wrong-side un. That it didn't go through to the story beneath, with the added momentum already gained by its fall from the floor above, was somewhat singular. Its failure to do so is decidedly in favor of the hardness of the floor it struck, and the reporter isn't going to detract from whatever merit belongs to the builder for having provided it safe lodgment just outside of what was once the window of Mr. Squiers' sanctum sanctorum. The supplies—printed envelopes, etc.—in the room adjoining were damaged by water, but, not being very valuable, ubobdy can take the slight loss much to heart. Mr. Palmer's room,—the head office of the Logan Literary Bureau,—looked cheerless and forbidding. About all that escaped the deluge was a gilt-frame mirror, and that came out in very decent condition. The remaining offices in this corner—those of the Cashier, Accountant, and Supetintendent of the Railway Mail Service—came out in about the same way, the only damage coming from water. As for the records, books, and valuable papers in these and the other offices on this floor, they had all been safely removed during the progress of the fire or thrown into the vaults, where they were secure. The Carrieri Department, in the wing, presented a generally scattered and torn-up appearance, and severil employes were looking over the floors and severil employes were looking over the floors and severil employes were looking over the floors and severil employes were looking over t

particular use or value. Near the clevator entrance on this floor was lodged one of the big wheels that once stood at the top of the shaft. Farther on were the Alton offices, all very wet, and becoming more so from the fact that the occupants had kindled fires and were thawing the rooms out. The clock in the Chief Engineer's office had kept on going all through the fire and the succeeding freezing period, and boldly indicated the correct time of day. The offices of Judge Beckwith, Solicitor of the road, were in better condition than any of the others, and the Judge, standing with his back to a kindly grate-fire, was glad within himself as he saw things being put to rights. Luckily enough, he had had his law-books moved Saturday to a new cabinet in the office, so that when the deluge came it found them behind closed doors and out of its reach. The Judge felt a little doubtful as to the safety of staying in these offices before they were pretty thoroughly dried out, and, in speaking of the annovance and inconvenience caused by the fire, dryly remarked that he had his doubts as to the propriety of placing a powder-magazine or a carpenter-snop next to a boiler-room,—in which statement the generality of people will probably agree with him.

probably agree with him.

probably agree with him.

THE THIRD FLOOR,
the home of the military, was, generally speaking, in much better condition than its occupanta expected it would be when they left it Saturday afternoon. The damage, except in two or three rooms, was confined to the liberal wetting which the furniture and carpets received, and, as the papers in these rooms were taken out by Gen. Sacridan and others, or accurely locked in the vanits, the total loss will propably not be very considerable. The exceptions were the rooms of Gen. Kilburn, Chief Commissary, and those of the Medical Directors. The floor in the former was bent and unsteady, and through a considerable. The exceptions were the rooms of Gen. Kilburn, Chief Commissary, and those of the Medical Directors. The floor in the former was bent and unsteady, and through a hole thereity had tumbled the office-safe and a portion of a deak, both of which landed in the room below. In the Medical-Directors' room things presented a badly-charred appearance, and the prevalence bere too, of masses of fee, broken and eracked ceilings, an elevator-wheely twisted portions of the corrugated from roof, and other signs of the week, made it anything but a cheerful scene to contemplate. Ascending to the fourth floor, the reporter looked in at the United States Engineer's office, which was in comparatively good shape. The next office east of that was that of John H. Hamline, a young lawyer. On the door was stuck a card which Mr. H. hail probably left there Saturday afternoon, before the fire. It was brief but sufficiently instructive to any one who might have called, for it said: "Back soon. Take a seat in Room 21 and WAIT." A premium will be offered for the man who watted for Mr. Hamline in Room 21 after 8 o'clock vesterday afternoon. Next to the office last mentioned are the three rooms of Messrs. Paddock & ide. Two of them were in pretty fair shape, but the middle one had much about it to suggest that there had been a fire or something. The law-books on the shelves were roasted to a turn, the floor was covered with more charred legal lore and badly used-up city directories, legal newspapers, etc., etc., while a hole in the ceiling and a deposit of debris from the inpper floors, the roof, and the elevator-shaft, made things look a little lone-some and sick, as it were. Mr. Paddock was earnestly endeavoring to educe order out of chaos, but it was slow work. He said that be left his room Saturday afternoon to step into the next one, where his partner was, and that some and sick, as it were. Mr. Paddock was carnestly endeavoring to educe order out of chaos, but it was slow work. He said that he left his room Saturday afternoon to step into the next one, where his partner was, and that when he got back his own room was rapidly filling with, and was soon full of, smoke that he had no time to do anything more than hurry a few books and papers into the safe and rush out. The result is that out of a library of some 600 volumes a large number are irreparably damaged by fire and smoke. The next offices on this floor are those of Isham & Lincoln, whose loss was much less than they anticipated. The water only had done some damage to their library, with the exception of perhaps half a dozen volumes, and all their papers and securities had been hurried into the vault, and came out in perfect condition. Mr. Lincoln's private office presented the worst appearance of about anything on the floor. It was simply a receptacle for amass of debris from the upper stories and the roof, burying all beneath it. Under this, Mr. Lincoln thought, would be found the half-dozen volumes which he expected were burned or rendered useless. An engraving of President Lincoln hung awry on the wall, and was smoke-stained and ice-covered so that the artist who made it probably would not recognize his handiwork. In a lirtle hall-way, communicating between the outer and inner offices, the flames had come through the ceiling, and there was more debris piled up in extravagant confusion about the room. Mr. Isham's offices were damaged only by the water, and hat as disposed to be cheerful and self-congratulatory, although he referred to the ainovine interruption which the fire had caused bisbusiness, and intimated that he dish't care to have it occur again. His ides of the loss was that bernhaps 150 volumes had been damaged by water, and that \$1,200 or so would see them through on the matter of furniture. The firm will be found, until the block is rebuilt, in the Marine Bank Building, No. 154 Lake street.

The offi

The offices of Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence were next on the reporter's Jute, and he took them in. Mr. Campbell was pounding the furniture with the praiseworthy intention of knocking off the ice, young Mr. Lawrence was doing likewise, and two or three others were setting things to rights as well as they could. Judge Lawrence sausthly kept at home, his experience Saturday afternoon having made him cautions. Mr. Cambbell thought they wouldn't lose a book. By great forethought, they had grabbed some of their most prized volumes and gotten them into the safe before they had to leave, and those which they hadn't so taken care of were only damaged by water. When the fire broke out, Mr. Cambbell was sitting at his desk. He had before him the Custom-House indictment, and was engaged in looking over it in connection with the ofner papers in the ease, including several original downments from the Supervising Architect's office. There was a sort of an idea Saturday night that the indictments and all the papers had gone up in smoke, and some of the indicted were reported to be anything but sorry. The fact is, however, that Mr. Campbell chucked them into a green box, deposited it in the safe, locked it up along with his books and other papers, and the reporter can vouch for their existence, for he saw them, safe and sound, resterday morning. Besides, indictment is in Thomson's handwrifing, and no one who has ever seen a specimen thereof will ever confound it with any other man's.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH PLOORS were occupied, but in small part by the Quartermaster's Department, Shufeldt & West-over, and Borgella, the artist, and none of their RECONSTRUCTION.

walls are intact. Some seemed to think that the damage as reported had been overestimated. But a rough inspection of the premises by those conversant with the business induces a conclusion in this connection similar to that here-tofore expressed. The fact that no more damage was entailed and the walls not weak-ened was due to the efforts of the firemen. The fire was gotten under control before the floors were permanently injured or destroyed. Had this not been done the walls would have been deprived of any substantial support and liable to crumble and fall. As it is, the building can be soon put in order for occupation, and be as good as, if not better than, before the fire. When the conflagration was at its hight Marsha am, with two squads of pipemen, secured a base of operations in the centre of the hall-way, and, with two streams playing north and south, succeeded in drowning out the flames on south, succeeded in drowning out the flames on this floor. Marshals Shay and Petre pursued the same policy on the floors below, and by the means thus employed gained a victory over the

THE TRIBUNE man celled on Henry Isham last evening to ascertain, if possible, what action the Connecticut Mutual would take in regard to rebuilding. Mr. Isham is the agent. After some preliminary conversation, he was asked what would be done, and replied that the building would be put in order at once.

"Have you heard from the Insurance Connected."

pany?"
Yes; I received a telegram to-day." "Yes; I received a telegram to-day."
"Can you give me the tenor of the dispatch?"
"The Company instruct me to protect the interests of lessees as far as I am able."
"Did the telegram indicate what would be done about rebuilding?"

1 am empowered to proceed at once."
1 How long before you will begin!"
Not long. As soon as the losses are justed."
"When will that be?"

"I hope to get to work this week. Indeed I shall turn on the steam to-morrow and endeavor to get rid of the ice in the building."
"Will the same style of architecture be adopted?" 'I think it will be rebuilt on plans similar to those employed in the building prior to the

Mansard roof and all?" "I suppose so. All these details, however, will be settled by the Company."
"How much will it cost to repair the build-

"It is impossible to tell."
"What is the loss as near as it can be appr imated?"
"About \$100,000."

"About \$100,000."
It might require this amount to reconstruct
the edifice, and it might not. He was uncertain
as to that. One thing he entertained no doubt
about though, and that was the immediate
restoration of the building to its former condition of excellence, and as near fireproof as it
can be made.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE. been burned out so many times that they have gained an experience that is of incalculable value to the Department in times of emergency. Previous conflagrations have taught them to save to them in setting up business in a vacant building, or upon a vacant lot, and enable them preserve the admirable system which is the secret of the dispatch with which the immense volume of mail matter is distributed throughout this great city, third largest mail centre on this continent. In consequence of this experience, they knew what they were about when they were prese with so much care and at so great a risk the

salvation of which was looked upon with con

tempt by many spectators who had never beer Post-Office cierks, and who did not know their building Saturday night, and many more were gotten out and unloaded at the Singer Building yesterday. But very little, if any, of the Post-Office material has been lost. Load after load Office material has been lost. Load after load came to the rear entrance of the basement which furnishes the temporary quarters of the Department yesterday, consisting of tables, counters, distributing, cases, account-books, carriers' pass-books, ink, stationery, pens, stamped and registry envelopes, and everything that was needed to carry on operations successfully. Everything that had been exposed was coated with from one to two inches of ice; blanks and blank envelopes were glued fast to tables by frost and ice, and yet but comparatively few of these articles were lost, the bluk of the delicate material being safely locked up in the safes and vaults, where they remained intact and easy of access. The combinations

intact and easy of access. The combination were easily worked, and not a particle of damage was done to the safes or their contents.

was done to the safes or their contents.

At the new quarters

AN ANIMATED SCENE

was presented yesterday. Postmaster Palmer was down early, and remained through the entire day and evening, giving directions as to the arrangement of departments and matters generally, assisted by the heads of departments and their faithful employes, many of whom had worked all night. Mr. Palmer has received many verbal propositions to furnish buildings for the use of the Post-Office, but he has bidden them all to put the proposals 1, to them all to put the proposals it to writing, that all may have an equal fications. Accommodations, risks, etc., of each building offered he mentioned in the proposals. He has likewise received a number of gratis proffers of room for storage, all of which he has declined, having plenty of room in his present new quarters.

which he has declined, having plenty of room in bis present new quarters.

Mr. Paimer informed a reporter yesterday that ne might remain in his present quarters a week, and possibly two weeks. Everything was in complete working order for the receiving and delivery of letters and newspapers yesterday, excent the general box-delivery, which is a small matter anyway, there being but about 500 boxes and drawers all thid business men came as usual between 11 and 1 o'clock yesterday to get their Sunday mail, which is never delivered by carriers until Monday, and they were all accommodated. The business men came as usual between II and I o'clock yesterday to get their Sunday mall, which is never delivered by carriers until Monday, and they were all accommodated. The city department was the first to get into shape, the employes succeeding in getting everything in working order Saturday night, so there was no obstruction here. Every department in the Post-Office will be in active operation this mbraing, the men having worked all day yesterday and last evening. The saving of the distributing-cases and tables put them ahead at least a day. The entrance to the temporary office will, after this morning, be at the Washington street door on the ground floor, whence they will descend to the basement by the rear stairs on the inside. As yet nobody has been authorized to offer Mr. Palmer the use of the entire Singer Building, and it is doubtful whether any proposition of this kind will be made, as the proprietors have doubtless other and more permanent plans in view, although Mr. Palmer appeared to think it would be a splendid building for his purpose, and a capital location.

A rope is stretched from the entrance of the basement to the farther side, forming a passage-way for outsiders who come after their mails, and two or three public officers stand by ready to crack the head of any ambitious person who seeks to explore beyond the line.

On the misde of the inclosure, the distributing cases were arranged in imaginary departments, something like a church bazar, somewhat confusing to a spectator, but apparently plain to those employed there. Up to 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the employes might have been seen sitting at their work of distribution with overcoats on and fur caps drawn down over their ears, while ever and anon tusiness would be momentarily suspended by some one to blow or whip his hands. Al'hough the large bollers in the engine-room were engaged to their full capacity in generating steam, which was disseminated throughout the building, there were so many open places, and the thermometer stood so l

morning, and the carriers were bringing in their collections. One poor fellow came in with his left foot badly frozen.

THE ARRANGEMENT OF THE SEVERAL OFFICES and departments was completed last evening as it is to remain while in the present location. The Postmaster's room will be in the southeast corner, and insuccession will follow funder the Washington street skylight the offices of the Accountant, Auditor, Cashier, Assistant Postmaster, and clerks in the business office, then the wholesale and retail stamp department, and the wholesale and retail stamp department. an the general delivery. Next in line will come the man lobby. Around upon the State street side of the basement is the Carriers' Depart ment, which runs about seven-nighths of the distance across in the room proper, while back under the sidewalk are sixteen new and commodious water-closets which the Superintendent of the building quietly had placed there for the comfort and convenience of the attaches. Supplie menting the Carriers' Department comes the Special Agents' office. East of the Carriers' December of the Carriers' because extends the whole width As stated in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, th Special Agents' office. East of the Carriers' Department a passage extends the whole width of the building, at right angles with the main lobby; still east of this fronts the Registry Division, and directly behind this is the Money-Order Department; then comes another broad passage, and the right angle of almost the entire east and north sides of the basement is given up to the Mailing Division. The following diagram will perhaps better illustrate the plan of operations, the entrance being on Washington street, the east side of the building:

Mailing Division Main Lobby 8 8 bleldlel

orning, and the carriers were bringing in their

Note—a a. stairway inside, leading to Post Office from Washington street entrance: b, Assist ant Postmaster and clerks of business office: c Cashier; d, Auditor; d, Accountant; f. Post master (all under Washington street sidewalk; g, rear stairway from alley for employes; h, shut too depositing mell matter, etc.

d, rear statiway from after for employes; h, saute for depositing mail matter, etc.

Last evening the scene presented was altogether different from that exhibited in the early part of the day. All the bild fixtures had been removed from the old office, including the genremoved from the old office, including the general-delivery paraphernalia, with drawers, boxes, etc., and the wholesale and retail stamp arrangements, so that affairs began to assume business like proportions. The gas connections had all been completed, the fixtures were all in, and the been completed, the fixtures were all in, and the room was flooded with light. The employes were all busily engaged in their several departments, and everything was moving about as of old. Postmaster Palmer was still at his post giving directions, and the men under him worked faithfully. He said that business men would searcely know that there had been a fire by this morning, as they would get their mails as regularly as usual, while letters and papers would go out on time. He requests the owners of drawers in the General Delivery Department to bring around their keys this morning, as the compartments are filled with ice, and he cannot get into them to clear them.

compartments are filled with lee, and he cannot get into them to clear them.

It has been a matter of some interest to real estate men to know how Postmaster Palmer obtained possession of the Singer Building so suddenly, as it is well known that the owners are at some distance from this city. The facts are, the Superintendent of the building, realizing that this was a public extrency, gave Mr. Palmer possession of the basement when the corner possession when the corner possession at the corner possession when the corner possession w possession of the basement upon his own re-sponsibility, trusting to the concurrence and ap-proval of the proprietors when he could com-municate with them, and that was the way it

ame about.

The men who were arrested in the Chicago The men who were arrested in the Unicago district for violations of the Postal laws, and are now awaiting trial, were doubtless congratulating themselves Saturday night, since it is a pretty well known fact that the evidence against criminals captured by the Special Agents remains in the possession of the latter until the cases come up before a jury. As the rooms of Honore Block, and the men had to run for theilives, it was natural to suppose that they would overlook their papers, and that the evidence would be burned up or de stroved by water. Such, however, was not the case. Special Agent Henshaw was in the office when the alarm was given, and he threw everything except the evidence into the vault. This he nut under his arm, and, on making his exit, deposited in a place of safety.

are arraigned for trial in the United State Court.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS. The officers of the Military Division of the Missouri were on hand yesterday to count up the losses and direct the removal of the proper ty saved from saturday's fire. Gen. Sheridan and almost all of the staff visited the ruins and made a survey of their former rooms. Gen. Sheridan's room was found to be but little injured, and the injury done there, as well as in Col. M. V. Sheridan's room, next adjoining was mainly due to water. The records and papers in the desks were intact. The furniture was pretty badly frozen up, but will come out with but little injury The Adjutant-General's room and the apart ments of the aides-de-camp, immediately ad joining, were in even better condition. All the papers in Gen. Whipple's rooms were intact. and many of them were not even touched by the water. In the office of Col. Kilburn, Chief Commissary, there will be considerable loss. This office is near the central portion of the building and is almost a total loss. The sate went through to the floor below, and the whole went through to the floor below, and the whole office is completely wrecked. One desk, with its contents, was completely wrecked, and the floor, which is broken and burned in several places, is covered with debris from the upper floors. It is hoped that most of the valuable records are sate in the vanit. The adjoining rooms, of the Attending Surgeon and the Chief Ordnance Officer, are but little injured, and the loss there will be light. In the office of Surgeon Robert Murray, Medical Director, however, the contrary is true, as the loss in the Chief Chinance Chicer, are but fittle injured, and the loss there will be light. In the office of Surgeon Robert Murray, Medical Director, however, the contrary is true, as the loss is almost total. There is nothing whatever leit in the room. The roof and ceiling fell through and demoished everything which was not burnt. A bookcase, with a medical library, was completely consumed. Everything about this office was found in the greatest confusion, and there will be little or no salvage there. The rooms of the Engineer Corps on the fourth floor were found in good condition. Very little damage, and that almost entirely by water, was sustained in this department. The office of Gen. Ingalls. Chief Quartermaster, on the third floor, was in the same condition, very little daffilge being done there, and the same was the case in the Inspector General's office. The property and transportation clerks of the Quartermaster's Department were located on the fifth floor, and their office is a total loss. Everything, desks, bookcases, and furniture, were entirely consumed, and the room is a complete ruin, and almost nothing was saved. The same or a worse condition of affairs was found in the adjoining rooms on this floor.

The work of removal was begun yesterday morning, the furniture being sent at first to the office and storerooms of Maj. M. P. Small, Commissary of Subsistence, at No. 4 Washington street. Later in the day Gen. Sheridan sectired rooms for himself and staff at the Palmer House. The rooms obtained there are on the Monroe street front of the entresof floor, embracing the reading-room on the corner, which is to be Gen. Sheridan's office. The arrangements with Mr. Palmer are only considered as temporary, but, as the rooms are satisfactory, there is every probability that the headquarters will remain until the completion of the present rooms is not any greater than in the former location, and are nearly if not quife as convenient.

Following is the directory of the bresent head-nuarters:

nearly if not quite as convenient.

Following is the directory of the present head-

Lieut. Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Commanding,

Room No. 27.
Clerks, Room No. 26.
Aldes-de-Camp. Rooms Nos. 22 and 24.
Col. Rufus Ingalis, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Rooms Nos. 16, 18, 20.
Col. W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General, Rooms Nos. 28 and 30.
Col. D. B. Sacket, Inspector-General, Room No. 31.
Lieut Col. A. Briff. The boys who stamp the outgoing envelopes were pounding away at an early hour yesternay eral, Room No. 32.

Drs. Murray and Spencer, Medical Director and Attending Surgeon, Room No. 38.
Capt. J. W. Reilly, Chief Ordnance Officer, Room No. 36.
Maj. Frank Bridgman, Paymaster, U. S. A., Room No. 40.
Capt. 4. J. Lydecker, Engineer Corps, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7.
Capt. Gregory, Pages No. 26.

Capt. G. J. Lydecker, Engineer Corps.
Nos. 6 and 7.
Capt. Gregory, Room No. 39.

It is thought by Gen. Sheridan and the officers of the staff that the Department will suffer but little delay in the transaction of business, and that everything will be running smoothly at the Palmer House within a few days. Gen. Whipple made a vist to his office during the fire and placed all the valuable records in his charge in the safe. He experienced some little difficulty while getting out, as be was about the last of the staff to leave, but had no serious trouble except from the smoke. No general estimate of the loss to the headquarters could be obexcept from the smoke. No general estimate of the loss to the headquarters could be of tained yesterday, and it will be some little time before a complete inventory of the things saved can be taken.

THE ALTON, The officials of the Chicago & Alton Railroad were most agreeably surprised when they arrived at the ruins of the Honore Building, and ound that most of the property left in the burning building was still in excellent condition, and hardly damaged at all. The papers were as dry as powder in the cases in which they had been left, and the large amount of tickets which had to be left by General Ticket and Passenger Agent J. Charl-ton were also dry and in good condition. Judge Beckwith's law library, which was in the build-ing at the time of the fire, remains in as good condition as ever. Hardly any damage what-ever has been done to Judge Beckwith's rooms. ever has been done to Judge Beckwith's rooms. Treasurer Larrabee's clock remained on the wall, ticking away as merrily as ever and indicating the correct time of the day. The desks and tables in President Blackstone and General Manager McMullin's office were covered with a crust of ice, but all they need is a thawing-out and revarishing to make them as good as ever. About \$200 will make good the entire loss of the Railroad Company. The general offices have again been located in the Company's old headquarters, Nos. 2 and 4 West Van Buren street, each officer reoccupying his old quarters. The Company Nos. 2 and 4 West van Buren street, each officer reoccupying his old quarters. The Company intend to remain at this place until the Honore Building has been restored, the agent of the Connecticut Mutual having promised to have that part of the building used by the Railroad Company ready for occupancy in less than two months, when its headquarters will again be established in the rooms from which its officers were so unceremoniously driven by the fire.

FITTING UP THE GOVERNMENT BUILDING.
It having been suggested that the new Government building should be fitted up at once

for the accommodation of the Post-Office, a TRIBUNE reporter called on Supt. McDowell vesterday to ascertain if it could be done with-"On! yes, I could give them temporary quarters," said he, "but to do so would be a bigger

ob than one would imagine." "Within what time!"

"Sixty days." "How much money would be required?" "About \$60,000." "What portion of the building could you let

them have!" "I could cut off the north end-two-thirds of the main floor-and open the Adams street and Clark street doors to the public."

"What condition is that part now in?"
"Only the brick arches have been laid. The floors could be leveled off with cement, and wooden windows and door-frames put in. I could give them 34,000 square feet of room— "Suppose your men worked night and day, how long would it take to make the building Thirty days."

Would \$60,000 cova the whole cost?" "No. There would have to be temporary heating and lighting apparatus. That would cost \$15,000 more."
"What proportion of the \$75,000 would be Nearly all of it."

"Nearly all of it."

"If taken possession of now, would the work of completion be retarded!"

"Not necessarily. We could shift the people from pillar to post—fix up a room at a direct." "How long would it take you to finish the

building if you had the necessary money?".
"About ten months:"
"What do you think of this suggestion to put
the Post-Office in temporarily!" Post-Office in temporarily ?"
It wouldn't be good for them nor for us; and it wouldn't be good for them nor for us, and it wouldn't be economical for the Government. But if the work is ordered done, I'll do it as quickly and as cheaply as possible."

"Has any one spoken to you on the subject!"

"No. I heard some people say 'Put the Post-Offsee in the prost-

Office in the new building,' but I don't think they were serious." Nothing has come from Washington ?" said that the contract time for the iron door and window frames was five months, and, the outer walls having settled from two and on sixteenth to two and three-sixteenth from two and one-sixteenth to two and three-sixteenth inches, the floors were out of line, necessitating a great deal of work to make them level,—work not cal-culated on,—and which will delay so much longer the competion of the structure.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5 .- Chicago people were greatly relieved this morning to learn that the fire was confined to the Post-Office building. It was impossible to learn any details, and the absence of news greatly increased the anxiety. Dispatches have reached here from Chicago today, stating that Postmaster Palmer has engaged the new Singer Building for two years at \$60,000 a year, and that it is thought that by that time the new Custom-House Building will be completed. Acting Postmaster-General Typer stated to-night that he had no such report from Postmaster Palmer, and that he could not trom Postmaster Palmer, and that he could not believe it. The only authority given Palmer in the matter is contanted in a dispatch from Tyner of last night, directing him to secure such temporary quarters as he could in case it became necessary to abandon the present building, and to report to the Department. No report has been received, and no contract for the rent of a building at \$60,000 a year, or even at helf that sum would be reported. The even at half that sum, would be approved. appropriation for rent, lights, and fuel is a seanty one, and the Department will not be likely to approve of any lease with a greater rental than that which has been paid for the quarters in the Honore Building. Unless some report is received by to-morrow morning, Typer will telegraph to Chicago schimt for a fewer will telegraph to Chicago asking for infection as to what has been done.

OTHER CHICAGO TIRES. Coals falling from a grate in Room 21, on the ourth floor of No. 115 Randolph street (Kingsbury Block), caused an alarm from Box 26 at a quarter of 8 last evening. The apartment was occupied by a woman who was not at home. The carpet ignited, and a space six feet long and three feet wide was burned in the floor, entailing a loss of \$25, as the ceiling of the room below was torn down by the firemen. All the furniture was removed, though some of it was slightly damaged. A mean piece of business was perpetrated in front of the building by Norman Holt, Captain of Babcock No. 1. He samitted the chemical preparation all over the quirted the chemical preparation all over the horses and driver of the Fire-Patrol. The man was not hurt, but his clothing was burned by the acid, as was the hair of the animals, the atter being very restless from the stinging sen sation. Chief Benner ought to look into this matter. The only possible reason for Holt's conduct was jealousy arising from the fact that the Fire-Patrol beat him in getting to the fire.

The starm from Box 292 at 4:35 yesterlay afternoon was caused by a fire in the one-story frame building No. 126 Desplaines street, owned and occupied as a laundry by Thomas Smith. Damage to building and to clothing in laundry, \$100. Cause, some linear ratening fire from a driver story.

The alarm from Box 425 at 3:40 yesterday The alarm from Box 425 at 3:40 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire between the ceiling and upper floor of a stone-front residence at No. 22 Throop street, owned by Hale & Co., and occupied as a residence by Mrs. R. Patterson. Damage to furniture, \$5; insured for \$2,500 in the Philadelphia Fire. Damage to building, \$50. The fire communicated with No. 24, occupied by Dr. S. C. Pratt. Damage, \$25; covered by a \$2,000 policy in Miller & Drew's Agency. Cause, a defective fite.

AT CLEVELAND, O. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—At 4 o'clock this orning fire broke out in the large wooden block belonging to John Rock, situated on the corner of Woodland avenue and Kinsman street. and, before the flames could be checked, the building was entirely destroyed. The first floor was occupied by Rock's dry-goods store, a hardware store, and a merchant tailoring establishment. The second floor was occupied by nine families as dwellings, and these people lost everything. Great difficulty was experienced in making the engines work, and three in succession gave out, and others had to be sent for. Loss on building, \$9,000; on merchandise and household furniture, \$6,000; insurance on building, \$3,000 in Eastern companies.

To the Western Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—Rock's Building, corner of Woodland and Wilson avenues, caught fire in the basement this morning. It was a two-story farme, occupied by stores and

caught fire in the basement this morning. It was a two-story frame, occupied by stores and families. The building and its contents were destroyed. The building was valued at \$8,000; insurance, \$4,000; toss of contents, \$9,000; insured, \$5,500. The building was insured in the Hibernia and Forest City of Cleveland each \$1,000; Western Mutual, of Urbana, O., and Buckeye Mutual, of Sheiby, O., each \$1,000.

AT ST. LOUIS.
St. Louis, Jan. 5.—The extensive establishment of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company, corner of Fourteenth and Poplar streets, caught fire a quarter to 11 o'clock to-night, and, at this writing, all that part of the building facing Fourteenth street is nearly destroyed. In the rear of this building is an alley, on the opposite side of which is another large building used by the Company, which the fremen are now trying to save, with some show of success.

to save, with some show of success.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 6—1:20 a.m.—The firemen succeeded in saving the rear building, but the front part of the establishment is entirely destroyed. The fire originated in the process-room, but how nobody knows, as no work had stroyed. The fire originated in the piecess room, but how nobody knows, as no work had been done there since 12 o'clock Saturday night. The loss is estimated at \$75,000 to \$100,000 on stock. The building, owned by Charles N. Peck, was worth \$15,000 to \$20,000. The instrance on the stock of the Cauning Compary is as follows: Home of New York, Phenix of Brooklyn, North British and Mercantille of Springfield, Fire and Marine, Commercial Union of London, Rhode Island Association, and the Hamburg-Madgeburg, \$5,000 cach; London & Liverpool & Globe, \$7,500; Guardian of London, Shoe and Leather of Boston, Mechanics' and Traders' of New York, Connecticut Insurance Company, Hamburg-Bremen, and the St. Joseph Fire and Marine, \$2,500 each; on fixtures, tools, etc., American, of Philadelphia, and Manhattan. of New York, \$5,000 each; Continental, of New York, and American, of Newark, N. J., \$2,500 each. The building was covered by insurance, but the names of the offices are not obtainable tonight.

NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.—"One hundred and forty fires, with a loss of only \$340,000, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1878," is the report of Thomas O'Connor, the Chief of the Fire Department. How is this for a wooden city! As regards the epidemic, the Chief says: "It is eedless to describe the trying ordeal through which the Association has passed during the past year, and I propose to record only that for the first time in its history it has been compelled to appeal to departments abroad for aid to enable it to discharge its obligation towards its widows and orphans. The generous responses of our brethren abroad are registered, and will be preserved in our archives while the Department endures. Its whole duty has been performed, and, but for the inability of the city to meet its obligations under the fire contract, no foreign aid would have been needed. The Department has encountered all trials with which the Association has passed during the Department has encountered all trials with irmuess, and discharged its duties as one man,

AT LANUASTER, PA. LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 5 .- The building at 61 North Queen street, with its contents, was destroyed by fire last night. The first floor was occupied by Albert Hirsch, a dealer in readymade clothing; the second by William Cline, as a billiard-room; the third by Berner & Bros., oicture-frame manufacturers. Westhoeffer's book-store, an adjoining building, was badly damaged by water. Three firemen were frozen one, it is supposed, fataily.

AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Jan. 5.—A fire this orning in Deprens Sisters' women's furnishing oods store, in Putman's stone block, destroyed the stock and damaged the building. Loss. about \$2,000, which was pretty much covered insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown

AT FORT WAYNE, IND. Special Dispatch to The Tribune. o.'s drug-store was incendiarized to-night, the fire doing \$1,500 damage to the building and stock; insured for \$4,000 in the Commouwealth of Philadelphia, Traders' of Chicago, Shawmuct of Boston, and Royal Canadian.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 5 .- At half-past clock to-night fire broke out at the resider of Emil Kiewert, No. 459 Marshall street, by

AT ST. ROCHE'S, QUE. QUEBEC, Jan. 5 .- A fire to-day destroyed a arge portion of Marlmean's saw-mill and factory at St. Roche's. The watchman, Francois Philbert, suffocated whilst endeavoring to es-

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—A large ware-ouse in which the Post-Office was kept at Hankinsville, Fla., burned, with mail mat including a number of registered letters.

OBITUARY.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ili., Jan. 4.—Robert Thompson, of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Livingston County and Illinois, died at his home Friday night. During a residence of twentyfive years in this county, Mr. Thompson was identified with all our township and county work. Few men have had more public trusts committed to his care; and his friends and relatives have the satisfaction of knowing that, in their keeping, no stain of dishonor has ever been attached to his name. For forty years he was an active Elder in the Presbyterian Church, and for half of that period gave his time and money freely to the church of that denomina-tion here. Beloved and respected by all who knew him, he has gone down to his grave hon-ored, and a bright and shining example of the noblest work of God,—an honest man.

Special Disease to The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Ill., Jan. 5.—The funeral of Robert Thomason took lesse this afternoon from the

Thompson took place this afternoon from the Methodist Church. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Hill. The Rev. O. N. Pollard gave a sketch of Mr. Thompson's work as a neighbor, a citizen, and a Christian in this comunity, in which he had lived for twenty-fiv years. This was the largest funeral which ever took place here. All creeds and classes gave evidence of their appreciation of this man by

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. St. PAUL, Jan. 5.—Ex-Gov. Marshall left thi evening in search of his 15-year-old son George, who ran away from frome Friday. The boy had a railroad ticket for Chicago, but was not on the train when it reached Milwaukee Saturday The run away is only explainable by the lad having lately devoted himself to reading stories of adventure in trashy papers published for

boys.

The total income of the St. Paul Post-Office last year was \$63,922; net income over expenses \$48,510. The money-order business amounted to \$1.853,619; weight of mails originating at this office, 409,000 exemple. this office, 403,019 pounds.

THE ELGIN ASYLUM. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Jan. 5.-The regular month! meeting of the Trustees of the Elgin Insand Asylum was held at that institution yesterday afternoon. There were present I. C. Bosworth President, of Elgin; Frederick Stahl, of Galena; the Hon. C. W. Marsh, of Sycamore; R. W. Padelford, Clerk; and the Hon. J. A. Carpen-ter, Treasurer, of Elgin. Routine business was transacted.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Jan. 5 .- Col. A. B. Burgh an assistant of the Northern Illinois and Wi consin Revenue District, arrived here to-day to take charge of this United States Revenue Dis trict, which includes Indiana and Michigan, dur ing the absence of Gen. Packard in California as a witness in an important Government revenue case. Col. Burgh will make this city his head-quarters while it charge.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5.—The Hon. Morton McMichael is dangerously ill of rheumatism.

WASHINGTON.

A Greenback Paper Comes Out for John Sherman as President!

The Reply of Schurz to Sheridan to Be Ready for Publication To-Day.

Places Where the Lieutenant-General Is Alleged to Have Slipped Up.

The Democrats to Repeat the Bald Eco nomical Hypocrisy of Last Winter.

Uncle Sam Makes Unprecedented Sales of His Various Postal Wares.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5 .- The Washington Republic, a Greenback organ, curiously enough has an article this morning practically advocating John Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury, for President. The article, which is headed Sherman for President," says: "There is aleady a good deal of talk about the present secretary of the Treasury for Republican nom nee in 1880, but very few people have any idea how really formidable a candidate he is. The nomination may be said to be between Blaine, Grant, and Sherman. It is not improbable that Blaine will decide to take no part in the next contest, but reserve his powers for 1884. Should this bappen, the fight will be narrowed down to Grant and Sherman. Strange as the assertion may seem, the Secretary's course within the next two years is not unlikely to win him the esteem of the Greenbackers. True, Sherman has pursued his favorite idea of resumption, even though he has to climb over the victims of its slow process piled mountains high, but that is accomplished now. It is no longer a nightmare to interference with schemes of relief for the whole country. Sherman is very clear-headed. He understan pretty clearly what is needed now to re-establish prosperity. There is no longer an between greenbacks and gold difference to build up a formidable opposition. It would not be surprising, therefore, to see Secretary Sherman proposing financial meas ures which would meet with the heartlest approbation from the Greenbackers. Let such ome to pass. Let the Democrats nominate Bayard, and John Sherman would have only to pick up his portfolio and walk over to the White House, not to leave it again for four years. This may, and doubtless does, sound very odd, but it is good, hard common-sense for all that. If any politician has written up a Presidential slate on which the name of John Sherman does not appear, he had better wipe out his figures and make some fresh calcula-

UNITED STATES TREASURER GILFILLAN, in the course of an interview, said: "The Treas ury has now about \$180,000,000 in gold coin and ullion. It is nearly all in New York. The rea son we have not resumed specie payments every where is because the law says we must resume in New York, but, as it does not prevent us from resuming everywhere, we will soon do so, now that we see that we need not run all the reserve around the country on wheels."

"There are only about \$600,000 in Washin ton, yet the Government has sometimes paid over \$3,000,000 of gold interest over its ounter, and never had \$1,000,000 in the vaults

at Washington at one time.

"Tnat." said Gliffilan, "is easy of explanation. The reason people wanted gold was that they might selt, it at a premium. The banker would bring it back and get gold checks on New York for it to save expressage. The gold was not wanted here, so we got the coin back as fast as we paid it out. It will be the same now. Nobody wants to pay to send gold to New York, and the only gold we will get rid of in Washington will be the little amount that will cointe expende will get tired. go into circulation, and the people will get tired of that after a white, and we will get it nearly

Secretary Schurz is very much pleased with the first report of Ms Board of Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad. He deems many of the criticisms in the letter of Mr. Adams as just, but, as the difficulties named cannot be removed without a change in the law, he is personally desirous to have Mr. Adams remain, in hope that, attention having been so pointedly called to the matters of which he treats, Congress may be inclined to afford remedy before another annual inspection.

THE NEW MINISTER FROM SPAIN UNION PACIFIC.

the New Minister From spain
to the United States, Senor Vigo, is expected bere in a few days. He has occupied
many responsible and distinguished positions
in his own country. In politics he belongs to
the Alphonsists. He has served in the Cortes,
and, when appointed Minister to the United
States was serving in a prominent place in the States, was serving in a prominent place in the

and, when appointed Admister to the United States, was serving in a prominent place in the Royal household.

THE ARMY BILL.

It is stated very positively in army circles that Gen. Schofield was an active man in drawing up the new Army bill, and that he has been at work on it for several years, in conjunction with Gen. Sherman. Gen. Schofield and Gen. Burnside, Chairman of the Committee reporting the bill, had frequent and lengthy conferences, both in Rhode Island and elsewhere, during the last summer and fall. The line officers of the army are less enthusiastic over the bill as they examine it. At first it was regarded by them as opening several avenues of promotion at the expense of the staff. It appears, however, that every vacancy made by the bill remains a vacancy. At present a vacancy in the staff corps is filled from the line. Under the bill, the abolition of officers in the staff has the same number and rank of line officers had been abolished. The bill works a similar result for the line in the establishment of a reserved list. This will be composed large-ty of supergumeray staff officers. These the similar reserved list. This will be composed largely of supernumerary staff officers. These the President can assign where he pleases, and the places found for most will, since they are retired by the bill from the staff, be found in the

Secretary. Schurz expects to have his reply to Sheridan ready to-morrow. It will recall the points made in Sheridan's report and first letter, and show that he does not sustain them in his second. It will present a full statement from the Indian Office in regard to the condition of affairs at the various Accordes record by of affairs at the various Agencies named by Sheridan, and show conclusively that the Department has been actively engaged in investigating, prosecuting, and punishing these very offenders Many of the irregularities which Sheridan points out occurred under the previous Administration, while the present one has been engaged from the first in correcting them. It is an awkward feet that at correcting them. It is an awkward fact that at least one of the reports upon which Sheridan relies to sustain his former letter bears date after that of Sheridan's paper. As to Sheridan's charge that a dishonest contractor was continued and his contract renewed after he had been ex-posed, it will be made to appear that he was the very first man prosecuted by Secretary Schurz's direction, and that he is now in jail.

A number of Republican Senators have planned to endeavor to induce Senator Conkling to abandon his opposition to the confirmation of Collector Merritt. One of the arguments of Collector Merritts One of the arguments they make is that it is necessary to have harmony in the party, and that it is advisable to avoid doing anything that could possibly lead to the calling of an extra session of the Senate, in order to prevent the Democrats from reorganizing that body before next December.

CHARGE, CHRISTER, CHARGE!

The managers of the Roach subsidy will press their scheme as sood as possible upon the reassembling of Congress. They claim to have a majority in both Héases, and insist that both the President and Secretary Evarts support their project.

The Democrats of the Appropriations Committee have completed what they call the Legislative Appropriation bill. Foster, Republican mem-Appropriation bill. Foster, Republican mem-ber of the Sub-Committee having charge of the bill, has been absent during recess, but, of course, the Sub-Committee will report the bill to the full Committee over Foster's head. It comains a number of eccentricities and of pro-posed revolutionary changes in the public serv-ice similar to those which so greatly crippied the Government list year, and which the Demo-crats themselves, by deficiency in appropria-tions, have practically been compelled to disap-prove. However, the same things are to be tried again. Among the changes proposed is the abolishment of the office of Commo of Customs, and the consolidation office with that of Commissioner of I of tha

Revenue.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—On the 1st inst.
the Post-Office Department reduced the prices
of stamped envelopes on an average 20 per cent
throughout the entire schedule, and the result throughout the entire schedule, and the result is seen in the largely increased requisitions now being received. Those on Saturday footed up 4.466,600 envelopes, valued at \$9,755, or more than double those of any single day in the history of the Department. The entire requisitions for the day for postage stamps, stamped envelopes, and postal cards amounted to \$517,589, included in which were 4,765,500 postal cards.

SENATOR THURMAN TO THE TELLER COMMIT-

SENATOR THURMAN TO THE TELLER COMMITTEE.

Saturday Senator Thurman sent the following supplementary letter to Senator Teller:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 4.—The Hon. H. M. Teller, Chairman of the Select Committee of Investigation—Dean Siz: In further compliance with the request of your Committee, communicated to me by your letter of the 21st ult., I have the honor now to inclose to you installment No. 2 of facts relating to the late elections, and especially the misconduct of United States Supervisors and Deputy-Marshals, to-wit.:

A letter from James H. Paine, Jacksonville, Fla., relative to misconduct of United States Supervisors and Deputy-Marshals at the late elections in the Second Congressional District in that State.

2. An affidavit of Owen J. Sommers, of Luvall County, Florida, relating to the same subject.

3. The statements of F. C. Randolph, of Montgomery, Ala., showing the misconduct of United States Deputy-Marshals in the late election in that State.

I am assured that these three gentlemen are cit-

I am assured that these three gentlemen are cit-

I am assured that these three gentlemen are cit-izens of high standing and respectability, and I beg leave to commend their statements to the earnest consideration of your Committee. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. G. Thurman.

THE APPIDAVITS. THE APPIDAVITS.

Here followed the statements referred to in the letter of Senator Thurman. Paine's letter refers principally to the employment of United States Supervisors of Election and Deputy Martines a

States Supervisors of Election and Deputy Marshals at the voting-precincts throughout the counties comprising the "black-bett" of Florida.—Nassau, Duval, Alalhua, Columbia, Suwanee, Marion, Madison, Jefferson, Leon, and Gadslon,—and he concludes by saying that the Deputy Marshals who were present on election day at the various precincts in the "black-bett" counties were in no sense Deputies, but men solely engaged on special service, beginning and ending on election-day: that there was no earthly necessity tion-day; that there was no earthly necessity for their being present at all, as the State and municipal officers present were amply able to preserve order and conserve a fair election, as has been evidenced time and again before.

nas been evidenced time and again before.

Owen J. Sommers, whose affildayit is alluded to by Mr. Thurman, deposes that the colored Deputy United States Marshals in Duyall County, Florida, were engaged at the election the 5th of November in distributing Republican ballots and persuading colored voters to vote the same. Randolph's letter, concerning the conduct of

the election in Montgomery County, Ala, alleges that colored men were forced by Deputy United States Marshals to vote the Republican ticket, and that two Deputy United States Marshals, in violation of the State laws, distributed whisky and other refreshments among colored voters. "CHOPPED" TRADE-DOLLARS.

"CHOPPED" TRADE-DOLLARS.
Some time ago announcement was made that large quantities of trade-dollars were being accumulated by speculators at commercial centres in China, the purpose being to return such dollars to the United States, in the expectation that the content would give them the level. tion that Congress would give them the legal-tender quality. Reports received at the State tender quality. Reports received at the State Department from American Consults show that in many parts of China these coins have been so mufilated as to make them useless as currency. The Consuls at Amoy, Foochow, and Ningpo report that the American tradedollar has been so mutilated by "chopping" by the Chinese merchants at the places named, as to render them undesirable as a circulating medium. This practice, which had its origin in a rule made by mercantile houses in the south of China, requiring each firm to guarantee the genuineness of dollars paid out by affixing to each coin its "chop," or firm name, and which was done by stamping with a die upon the surface of the coin, has grown into such an abuse that current dollars are defaced beyond all possibility of recognition, and not infrequently coins are found in circulation through beyond an possibility of recognition, and out in-frequently coins are found in circulation through which holes have been punched. In some cases there is reason to believe that the die has been displaced by a gonge, and a small portion of the metal has been taken from the coin. This prac-tice also prevails at Hong Kong. Coins thus rutilisted would not of correspondents. mutilated would not, of course, be accepted at their face value in the United States, even should the trade dollar be given the legal-tender quality, and holders of them would be forced to dispose of them as so much bullion. To the extent, therefore, that trade dollars have suffered mutilation by the whose of Chinese. ered mutilation by the "chops" of Chinese erchants the amount of those coins outstand

BANNING AND THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP. BANNING AND THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

District to N. Louis depublican (Dem.).

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Gen. Banning, Member of Congress from Cincinnati, is authoritatively announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor. Banning has achieved some notoriety in Congress by proposing plans for the reorganization of the army. He was defeated for a renomination last fall, and the successful man was defeated by a Republican at the election. Banning's friends bank a great deal on the fact that he once defeated R. B. Hayes for Congress and that he is popular with "the boys." He is not a great man by any means, and most of the Ohio politicians here think Gen. Rice, now in Congress, would be a better candidate for the party to place in the field.

THE M'GARRAHAN LAND CASE.

place in the field.

THE M'GARRAHAN LAND CASE.

There is a fair prospect that the famous McGarrahan case may terminate before the world
ends. This claim has been in controversy ends. Inis ciaim has been in controversy twenty years, and has cost millions. Senator Garland has prepared a bill which refers the entire subject to the Court of Claims for final adjudication, with the right of appeal to the United States Supreme Court, It is thought. United States Supreme Court. It is thought that the lands in dispute rightfully belong to the Government, as neither McGarrahan nor the New Idria Company, which is in possession of the property, has ever received a patent for the same from the United States. If Garland's bill passes, the claims of the Covernment and property will be urged before the Court.

CANADA.

ancouver's Island and the Canada Pacific Railway-Ottawa Bible Society-Conserva-tives Ignoring the Governor-General-Farrell, the Murderer-The Toronto Mayo

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. OTTAWA, Oat., Jan. 5 .- A gentleman just arrived from the Pacific Province states that the nass of the people there are indifferent as to which route is adopted so long as the Canada Pacific Railway is speedily commenced at its western terminus. The manifesto threatening separation if the union be not carried out, has no support from the mass of the people, and is only the voice of a few scheming politicians. Even should the people of Vanconver's Island desire to form a Crown Colony, annexation to the States is not a possibility. The whole mountain region will be loyal to the Dominion. The people of the Province are willing to leave the question of route to be decided on professional testimony.

It is a remarkable fact that, whilst diphtheria of a fatal character prevails to an alarming extent in the rural districts, this city is almost free from it. There have been but very few

fatal cases here.
The Commissioner of Crown-Lands for the Province of Quebec has notified the several Crown-Land Agents that no more phosphatemining licenses will be issued by the Depar

A deputation representing the Ottawa Auxiliary Bible Society presented an address to the Governor-General, and requested his acceptance of the position of Patron of the Society. The address expressed satisfaction at his appointment as Governor-General, joined in the glad acclaim with which the Princess Louise has been welcomed, lamented the demise of the Grand-Duchess of Hesse-Darmstadt, and said: "The institution in connection with which we appear before your Excellency is in close alliance with the British & Foreign Bible Society. We endeavor, as far as in our power, to en-courage and further the beneficient enterprise of that great Sociéty in circulating the Scriptures throughout the world, as it now does in 225 different languages and dialects. We charge ourselves also with the special duty of seeing that the inspired Volume is duly distributed in the Ottawa Vailey. Our distribution in it last year amounted to 6,664 copies." The address closed by referring to the painstaking fidelity and marked success with which Lord Lorne had put the sacred songs of Scripture into a form more available than before for popular use in English-speaking communities. His Excellency made a suitable reply, and accepted the honor conferred upon him in electing him Patron of the Society.

Montribal, Jan. 5.—The Police Department terprise of that great Society in circulat-

med 8,410 Ucenses to carters and others due

issued 8,410 licenses to carters and others during the last year, the revenue for which amounted to \$43,540.

This week will be observed by the local Evangelical Alliance as a week of prayer.

The Paymaster of the Lachine Canal officehabeen discharged by the Dominion Government.

The reason is stated to be, that he took an active part in the Dominion elections in support of the late Government.

The reason is stated to be, that he took an active part in the Dominion elections in support of the late Government.

The Oka Indian case will proceed, at St.Scholastique, in the Civil Court, on the 20th inst, as which time the difficulty between the Oka Indians and the Seminary will come up.

The tonnage at this port the past year monly 26,000 tons less than in 1876, during this year the largest tounage was reached.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Quente, Jan. 5.—In connection with the Lieutenant-Governor, a startling feature of the memorial to the Dominion authorities asking to his dismissal has just come to light, which indicates that the Quebec Conservatives are desirous of passing over the Marquis of Lone and entirely ignoring him, exactly as they did itsulfor. Agentleman who saw the memorial decimpositively that these gentlemen, after quoting the Spith section of the British North-America act, advise the Privy Council of Canada, for reasons alleged, to use its right, and dismuss the Lieutenant-Governor. Not a word is said about the Governor-General. Their conception of the Crown is, that it is an ornament, and nother more.

A number of citizens are using their ere. A number of citizens are using their erations with Mr. T. McGreery, M. P., to indushim to proceed to Ottawa and plead with the
Minister of Justice for a commutation of Farell's death-sentence. While commiserate
the sad position in which Farrell's crime he
placed him, all law-abiding and thoughin
citizens are strongly of opinion that, if capin
punishment is to be put into execution at al,
certainly should be so in the case of Farrel
whose crime was attended by no extenuin
circumstances, and whose disposition sens
only to nave been hardened by his escape from
punishment for the brutal murder of a ma
named Mahar, some years ago, whom he literally
chopped to pieces with an ax. It is contess
ed here, with some show of reason, that they
is danger of not knowing where such outsite

ed here, with some show of reason, that the is danger of not knowing where such outsignerference with the administration of justimay end.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

TORONTO, Jan. 5.—A petition containing 4,165 signatures was filed with the Registrat of the County of York, for the repeal of the Dunkin Temperance act. This is unwards of 1,000 over the number required by law to expet the submission of a repeal by-law.

There is a lively scramble here for the Majoralty this year, there being no less than semenandidates in the field, viz.: Medcalf, Maning, Close, Britton, Beatty, Turner, as French. All are Conservatives except Turner, who is a Reformer. The voting takes place to morrow.

who is a Reformer. The voting takes place imorrow.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

HAMILTON, Jan. 5.—The following are to values of exports to the United States for the month of December from the Port of Hamfle, as verified at the United States Consults: Animals, \$5,665; barley, \$2,100; beans, \$1035; malt, \$3,537.90; sewing-machines, \$3,5007; skins of animals, \$2,268.78; peas, \$245.20; wol. \$8,919; miscellaneous, \$2,358.49; total, \$1,156.40. The total value of exports to the United States from the District of Hamfleton for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1878, was \$1,698,075.96.

CRIME.

NEBRASKA VICTIMS OF THE STARL At noon to-day the bodies, or rather white-mains of the bodies, of Michell and Ketsus mains of the bodies, of Michell and Ketsen were brought to Kearney. They were found a a shallow grave only a short distance from the funeral pyre. We have no intention of attempt ing a description of these remains. The lish language does not contain words, and m have not command of expressions, street enough to paint the scene which is illustrial by those charred and mutilated bodies. ports which have been received during the ports which have been received during the tweek were sufficient to cause a cry of indigenation to arise from every man in the comunity, but the reports are nothing as capared with the reality. The two bodies by on a table in the undertaking establishment of the two bodies are not a subject to the sufficient of the su to cause the most excruciating to ture to the shricking victim. If the affair were without foundation in fact, as merely the creation of the most novel-writer of this country, it co pictured so horrible as it is. The turated with oil before the match was They were hung by their manacled wrists high enough to keep them from getting a from their barbarous captors, and then twere mutilated, cut, and gashed, and torus by flames burning the bare flesh, from when the barbarous captors, and the statement of the large desired and torus by flames burning the bare flesh, from when large and the statement of the large desired and the large desired and

prayed for, came to put a limit to their terms sufferings.

We have seen all the horrors of war, to have never before seen any sight so well the trating the devilish ingenuity of infuriated seems.

YOUNG CUMBACK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 5.—Last night Jans
M. Cumback, nephew of the Hon. Will Coback, and for some years publisher of the Ste byville Hepublican, became intoxicated. While in that condition he was robbed of \$30 and a overcoat, and then thrown belpiess wounded into an alley. When found be punearly dead with coid, and his condition is puritical.

TO MEXICO.

Communications and Resolutions of the Er Carro, Ill., Jan. 5.—The following means has been sent to Minister Zamacona by the American excursionists:

American excursionists:

To his Excellency Senor Don Manuel de Zamcond, Mexican Minister, Wishington: The American industrial deputation hereby tender their a
spects to you for your broad and liberal viest al
statesman, and thanks for courtesies shown to be
deputation on behalf of your Government.

On board train, Jan. 5. John F. Pisk,
President of the Deputation
EXPRON ADDIENS

DAVID WHITING.

At a meeting of the deputation at Central on the 5th, Col. Whiting in the chair, the fo kee, and seconded by Mr. Burke, of Clereland

kee, and seconded by Mr. Burke, of Clereise and unanimously adopted:
Whereas, Mr. Potter Palmer, of the Palmer House, Chicago, has, from the incention of is industrial deputation to Mexico, evidenced the warmest interest in the enterprise, and bypractic carnestness and cordial-support contributed anyolic its success;

Resolved, That we hereby place on record of grateful appreciation of his esteemed co-operation and profuse hospitality, especially in regard to be supero banquet given to the deputation on the evening of the departure of the deputation for Chicago.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the deputation forward a copy of the above to Mr. Palmer and the Western Associated Press.

THE JOLIET PENITENTIARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Jan. 5.—The Joliet Penitertial which during the summer was solf-su is very nearly so now, notwithstanding heavy extraordinary expenses in winter fuel, clothes, and blanketing. For the year ending Sept. 30, 1878, the cost of m ing the prison (outside of permanent # ments) was \$214,457.81, or \$121.26 for @ vict. The permanent improvements for past year amounted to \$19,000, including \$1. for new gas-works and \$2,000 for a greet while the total cost of the prison ground buildings, including all permanent is ments, has been \$1,353,350.30. The propriation was made in 1837, and the convicts were received (from Alton 1858. Since that time, the close of last year, 12,410 the close of last year, 12,410 have been confined within the prison, of war 280 died, 77 were sent to the Insane House, 1,744 were pardoned, and 225 escaped. Swelpth escaped convicts have been recaptured the same period. These statistics have before been published. Since Jan. 1, 181, beginning of the Wardenship of Elmer Wardenship of the Wardenship of the Wardenship of Liner Wardenship of the wardenship o old year closed with 1,323 male and convicts in the prison. The average numinmates during 1873 was 1,710 2-3. The laumber on any one dayduring the year, all largest ever in the prison, was on Mar when the count ran up to 1,900. The sum number for the year was 1,348, the aggress Dec. 31, 1878.

SILV

The Nefarious Co Goldit

How They Have Inf ment upon Our the Whole

Why Should We En When Presperit Within Our

The One Sure Remedy Give Us Unrestr of Silv

Congress Should Pa Bill Within Thirty !

To the Editor of CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The country to-day is a states to comprehend the magre enough to apply the prop more than five years sine markets, starnation, and Few of us had any adequate come when the panic first s September, 1873. Jay Co. his fall had dragged dor had become implicated in less speculations. This, t happened. Soon, howev prehend that Jay Cooke w and that it would take

recuperate. Still we were abundance, the earth bro plenteously, the world nee our soil, and we were at pe and among ourselves. S financial health and soun affairs reasoned upon the the good time was just a dictions have been repeat begin to have a certain after year we have been fis promises," only to be c The year 1877 was deeme

to a return of prosperity. vests, the Russo-Turkish chief competition from the and the state of general arm unfavorable to large product was said, we shall now be be flood-tide of fortune. But Again: when the unexam year that has just closed hi the prediction went forth th

us what its predecessor hi

plish; and once more we ha

ness of disappointment.

bountiful of harvests, the country at large is barely to it have been with a short as well as manufactures as steadily and persistently lower to-day than they were date last year, when they w were the year before.

Of course there are execalities, where real estate has upward teudency. This is some very limited portions as of New York. But it su here, that, if there is a spot might reasonably look for eight sources of properties. ment, spurts of prosperity e times, it is here in the the great food-producing world, where everythin stimulate activity and gr swallow does not make a statement is certainly true, (valuations of real estate thre country, more especially in IS LOWER TO-DAY THAN I Every one knows the same to of commodities. And the coming down to hard-pan. It was necessary in order to. This process has been going create a doubt in some mind bed-rock; if, on the contrary hartromless slound, in which

when we look abroad to to same state of things exist alone enjoys a moderate de or, to state the case more as arone enjoys a moderate de cor, to state the case more acc fering to the same extent as In England, the factories, at all bear testimony to the low prices, want of capital, and consequ of employment at living wamong the laboring classes extreme and well-nigh unive the situation is no better these countries is far greater any time with us. The way tant India, aggravating the poverty-stricken land, and ment intensifying the distretimpoverishment is GENERAL, WORLD-WIDE, All in view of this state of a arises, To what does all the well of all this? Europe is, of threatened with convulsion suggested that such a condition.

suggested that such a condit and that we need give ourse that account,—though it wo that we may be more deep some suppose. But the mo us is, How long will ou stand the strain of such have borne for the What would be thour condition, political, industrial, of the possible stagnation in business, with during another term of five And, if we conclude that en be possible; let us ask ourself by lor us to suffer in this way fit is it that the American p this tremendous sacrifice, when Prosperity is CLE REACH! suggested that such a condit

WHEN PROSPERITY IS CLE

That there can be no gene
a persistently falling mark
that requires no argument.
That there is no argument.
That requires no argument.
The argument is no argument is no argument.
The argument is no argument.
The argument is no argument is no argument.
The argumen

erishment now going on IS UNIVERSA
Thus the rich harvests of the have drawn from the virgin a what will never be restored, without any adequate return These statements will be tordance with the facts of ot the last five years. Of cours thous. Some branches of bu under conditions most unfa prosperity,—as, for example, taker in times of pestilence, ister and Receiver in midst ruptcy. So, too, wholesale at ocks at prices which have ru turer and beggared his operapid sales at even small program rich. Such instances nothing against the broad

enses to carters and others due

citizens are using their exer.

I. McGreery, M. P., to induse
to Ottawa and plead with the
ice for a commutation of Fartence. While commiserating
in which Farrell's crime had
law-abiding and thoughtul
mgly of opinion that, if capital
be put into execution at all, it
be so in the case of Farrell's
attended by no extenuation
and whose disposition seems
a hardened by his escape from
the brutal murder of a man
ome years ago, whom he literaleces with an ax. It is contendme show of reason, that there
knowing where such outside
a the administration of justice

Dispatch to The Tribine.

1. 5.—A petition containing was filed with the Registrar of York, for the repeal of the ance act. This is upwards of imber required by law to common of a repeal by law to complete the required by law to complete being no less than seven he field, viz.: Medcalf, Manitton, Beatty, Turner, are Conservatives except Turner, her. The voting takes place to

Dispatch to The Tribuns.

In. 5.—The following are the sto the United States for the ber from the Port of Hamilton, the United States Consulate: barley, \$2,100; beans, \$110.50; sewing-machines, \$3,500.75.

sewing-machines, \$3,500.75; \$2,308.78; peas, \$245.20; wool, neous, \$2,358.49; total, \$3,-at value of exports to the United District of Hamilton for the ing Sept. 30, 1878, was \$1-

VICTIMS OF THE STAKE.

orney (Neb.) Press, y the bodies, or rather what re-

lies, of Michell and Ketchum

Kearney. They were found in only a short distance from their we have no intention of attempt-

mof these remains. The En-

es not contain words, and we nand of expressions, strong the scene which is illustrated d and mutilated bodies. Re-

elect received during the past ient to cause a cry of indig-from every man in the com-reports are nothing as con-reality. The two bodies lie up-e undertaking establishment of the contraction, destitute of and arms gone, flesh cut and scontracted, and a look of hor-n the face of each. The marks ones" are upon their necks, the

n the face of each. The marks ones" are upon their necks, the price of the torturing knife are upon their necks, the price of the torturing knife are upon the knife did not cut deep ill, but only deep enough e most exeruciating torshrieking victim. If this thout foundation in fact, and ation of the most sensational this country, it could not be rible as it is. The bodies were ill before the match was applied by their manached wrists just

keep their manacled wrists just keep them from getting away barous captors, and then they cut, and gashed, and tortured by the bare flesh, from which en removed, until a death, long e to put a limit to their terrible

m all the horrors of war, but re seen any sight so well illus-lish ingenuity of infuriated men

Dispatch to The Tribune.

ephew of the Hon. Will Cumme years publisher of the Shel-

he was robbed of \$30 and an

then thrown belpless and

Now on Its Way South.

in. 5.—The following message to Minister Zamacona by the sionists:

sionists:

ccy Senor Don Manuel de Zamainsaler. Washington: The Ameriputation hereby tender their reyour broad and Hoeral views as a
banks for courtestes snown to talk
half of your Government.

Jan. 5. John F. Pisk.

President of the Deputation.

BYRON ANDIRWS,
Secrolary.

DAVID WHITING.

Manager.

of the deputation at Centralla,
Whitting in the chair, the fol-

Whiting in the chair, the fol-

red by Mayor Black, of Missaued by Mr. Burke, of Cleveland,

vacobted:
Potter Palmer, of the Palmer has, from the inception of the ation to Mexico, evidenced the first the enterprise, and by practical pordial support contributed largely

we hereby place on record our tion of his esteemed co-operation stality, especially in regard to the given to the deputation on the leparture of the deputation from

the Secretary of the deputation of the above to Mr. Palmer and the ded Press.

Dispatch to The Tribune. Ian. 5.—The Joliet Penitentiars

so now, notwithstanding the inary expenses in winter for and blanketing. For the fixed t. 30, 1878, the cost of maintain-

outside of permanent improve-4,457.81, or \$121.26 for each con-

nament improvements for the ted to \$19,000, including \$7,500

ks and \$2,000 for a green-house, ost of the prison grounds and ding all permanent improve en \$1,353,350.30. The first ap-

that time, up to last year, 12,410 convicts led within the prison, of whom e sent to the Insane Hospital, med, and 255 escaped. Seventy nyiets have been recaptured in These statistics have never lished. Since Jan. 1, 1871, the e Wardenship of Elmer Washry-live men have escaped, and her have been recaptured. The with 1,523 male and 25 femile orison. The average number of 1878 was 1,710 2-3. The largest one day during the year, and the the prison, was on March 1,7an up to 1,900. The smallest year was 1,548, the aggregations.

made in 1857, and the freceived (from Alton)

LIET PENITENTIARY

adopted:

ING CUMBACK.

O MEXICO.

CRIME.

ment upon Our Country and the Whole World. Why Should We Endure Hard Times When Prosperity Is Clearly

The One Sure Remedy for Our Troubles: Give Us Unrestricted Coinage of Silver.

Within Our Reach?

Congress Should Pass the Lathrop Bill Within the Next Thirty Days.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—The supreme need of the country to-day is a statesmanship wise enough to comprehend the magnitude of the financial crisis in which we are involved, and patriotic enough to apply the proper remedy. It is now more than five years since this era of falling markets, stagnation, and bankruptey began. Few of us had any adequate idea of what was to come when the panic first struck the country, in September, 1873. Jay Cooke had failed, and in his fall had dragged down certain others who had become implicated in his extensive and reckless speculations. This, to the common mind at first was the whole significancy of what had happened. Soon, however, we began to comprehend that Jay Cooke was only a symptom of A DEEP-SEATED MALADY.

and that it would take time for the patient to recuperate. Still we were surrounded with all the material elements of wealth in unequaled abundance, the earth brought forth its fruit plenteously, the world needed the products of our soil, and we were at peace with all nations and among ourselves. Surely, a few months or a year or two at farthest, would restore us to financial health and soundness. Thus men of affairs reasoned upon the situation. And so, from season to season, we have been told that the good time was just at hand. These predictions have been repeated so often that they begin to have a certain familiar sound. Year after year we have been flattered with "verbal promises," only to be chilled by "equinoctial disappointments."

The year 1877 was deemed peculiarly favorable to a return of prosperity. With excellent har vests, the Russo-Turkish war excluding our chief competition from the markets of Europe, unfavorable to large production there; surely, it was said, we shall now be borne along upon the flood-tide of fortune. But

Again: when the unexampled crops of the year that has just closed had become assured the prediction went forth that 1878 would do for is what its predecessor had failed to accom plish; and once more we have tasted the bitter ness of disappointment. If, with the most countiful of harvests, the condition of the country at large is barely tolerable, what would it have been with a short crop? Meanwhile, prices of all sorts of commodities, raw products as well as manufactures and real estate, have steadily and persistently declined. They are lower to-day than they were at the corresponding date last year, when they were lower than they were the year before.

Of course there are exceptions, favored lo-

Of course there are exceptions, favored localities, where real estate has exhibited a slight upward tendency. This is doubtless true of some very limited portions of Chicago, as well as of New York. But it should be said right here, that, if there is a spot op earth where we might reasonably look for exceptional improvement, spurts of prosperity even in the gloomiest times, it is here in this grand centre of the great food-producing region of the world, where everything conspires to stimulate activity and growth. Still, one swallow does not make a summer; and the statement is certainly true, that the average of valuations of real estate throughout the whole country, more especially in Eastern cities, as well as agricultural districts,

Every one knows the same to be true of all sorts of commodities. And this has been called coming down to hard-pan. We have been told it was necessary in order to reach "bed-rock." This process has been going on so long as to create a doubt in some minds if there be any bed-rock; if on the contrary it is not rether. bed-rock; if, on the contrary, it is not rather a bottomless slough, in which the financial inter-ests of the country are sinking beyond all acountings.

When we look abroad to Europe, we find the same state of things existing there. France alone enjoys a moderate degree of prosperity, or, to state the case more accurately, is not suffering to the same extent as the other nations. In England, the factories, shops, mines, fields, all bear testimony to the general stagnation, low prices, want of encouragement to capital, and consequent destitution of employment at living wages. The distress among the laboring classes is represented as extreme and well-nigh universal. In Germany, the situation is no better. The suffering in these countries is far greater than it has been at these countries is far greater than it has been at any time with us. The wave has reached dis-tant India, aggravating the misery of that poverty-stricken land, and by its reilex move-ment intensifying the distress in Europe. The

GENERAL, WORLD-WIDE, AND IS INCREASING. In view of this state of affairs, the question arises. To what does all this tend? Whither are we drifting? And what will be the outcome of all this? Europe is, of course, uneasy and threatened with convulsions. But it may be suggested that such a condition is chronic there, and that we need give ourselves no concern on that account,—though it would be easy to show that we may be more deeply interested than some suppose. But the more vital question to us is, How long will our own institutions stand the strain of such a pressure; as we have borne for the last five years? What would be the effect upon our condition, political, social, economical, industrial, of the possible continuance of this stagnation in business, with prices still falling, during another term of five years, or ten years! And, if we conclude that endurance would still be possible, let us ask ourselves if it is necessary for us to suffer in this way. For whose benefit is it that the American people are enduring this tremendom searcifice. GENERAL, WORLD-WIDE, AND IS INCREASING. fit is it that the American people are enduring this tremendous sacrifice, WHEN PROSPERITY IS CLEARLY WITHIN OUR

WHEN PROSPERITY IS CLEARLY WITHIN OUR REACH!

That there can be no general prosperity with persistently falling market, is a proposition that requires no argument. A single illustration will be suificient: The mill-owner, who, acting upon the mistaken belief that "bedrock" has been reached, concludes that, at the existing prices of manufactured products, raw material, and skilled labor, he can turn out goods with profit, and thus sets the wheels in motion, thus giving employment to needy operatives, finds, after the labe of a few months, when his products are ready for market, that prices have fallen still lower, and that, instead of his anticipated profit, he has suffered a loss. prices have failen still lower, and that, instead of his anticipated profit, he has suffered a loss. With this result of his experiment, he snuts up his factory, which thus becomes dross capital, and turns his operatives adrift. These become tramps, or else seek employment in other lines of occupation, already perhaps over-crowded, and for which they have no fitness. Unable to earn customary wages, their consumption of all sorts must be reduced to a minimum; and reduced consumption makes profitable production still more difficult. Production and consumption are the complements of each other, and must go hand in hand. And these same causes, which, by producing general improverishment, have crippled the home market, have depressed the foreign market as well. To be a good customer, it is necessary for a nation to be rich and prosperous; and the impoverishment now going on

Thus the rich harvests of the last year, which have drawn from the virgin soils of our prairies what will never be restored, have gone abroad without any adequate return to the farmers.

These statements will be recognized as in accordance with the facts of our situation during the last five years. Of course, there are exceptions. Some branches of business will flourish under conditions most unfavorable to general prosperity,—as, for example, that of the undertaker in times of pestilence, or that of the Register and Receiver in midst of general bankruptcy. So, too, wholesale dealers, buying up stocks at prices which have ruined the manufacturer and bergared his operatives, by making rapid sales at even small profits may thrive and from rich. Such instances, however, prove nothing against the broad proposition, that

there can be no general prosperity with a continuously-falling market. What, then, has brought about the present decression of prices? And can anything be done to arrest this downward tendency, and thereby restore prosperity? As the distress is world-wide, so must we look for a cause coextensive in its operation. Let us first realize the fact that we are in the midst

now in progress, the aim and purpose of which, on the part of the movers, is, to change the monetary system of the world. From a time coeval with the earliest dawnings of history, silver and gold, jointly, have composed the world's money, its medium of exchange and measure of values. With both these metals in use, manished at large have never felt that thege was too much money. Its abundance and scarcity have alternately marked the rise and decline of civilization. A sufficiency in the supply has been an essential element in the progress of the race. But the world is now brought face to face with a deliberate scheme on the part of European capitalists, in which capitalists of our own country seem to have united, to reduce the volume of the world's money nearly one-half, by casting out silver trom its monetary function, and establishing gold as the exclusive metallic money and sole measure of values. I say this is A FINANCIAL REVOLUTION

THE SCHEME OF CAPITALISTS.

Certainly it did not originate with the debtor class, nor with the masset, either in Europe or America. Silver from time immemorial has been, and still is, the favorite money of the com-

non people.

The motive for this scheme is manifest. It is The motive for this scheme is manifest. It is to enhance the purchasing power of money by making it scarce, and thus to depress the values of everything else. Let us see how this is done: The values of the world's volume of silver and gold coins heretofore have been nearly equal,—the most reliable estimates fixing the gold at at about \$3,500,000,000, and the silver approximately at \$3,250,000,000. Of course, the total exclusion of silver would at least double proximately at \$3,250,000,000. Of course, the total exclusion of silver would at least double the purchasing power of gold, and reduce the prices of all commodities, as well as labor, at least one-half. A partial exclusion of silver must cause a proportionate reduction in prices; and all legislation discriminating against silver, by restricting its coinage, tends to diminish the volume of metallic money, and consequently to depress prices. This scheme, should it succeed in making the monometaling gold standard universal, would double the value of all the bonds and other evidences of indebtedness, national, corporate, and individual, in the hands of the holders, for their benefit; and correspondingly

INCREASE THE BURDENS OF ALL DEBTORS. The disastrous results of the downward tend-ency of prices while this process of demonetiza-tion goes on, have been sufficiently explanned, and are well illustrated in the present experience of the American people. Let us see now far this

scheme has already succeeded:
England demonetized silver and established the gold standard in 1818. Eagland was then, and still is, the chief creditor nation of the world; and her financial legislation then was, and always has been, shaped by her creditor less the control of the standard legislation then was, and always has been, shaped by her creditor less the control of the standard legislation then was, and always has been, shaped by her creditor less than the control of the standard legislation than the standard legislation that the standard legislation than the standard legislation that the standard legislation that the standard legislation than the standard legislation that the standard legislation than the standard legislation than the standard legislation than the standard legislation than the standard legislation that the standard legislation than the sta class. The surplus capital has sought invest-ment in every quarter of the habitable globe, wherever satisfactory security could be had. Between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 in the Between \$250,000,000 and \$300,000,000 in the shape of interest is the annual tribute which the world, her debtor, pays for the use of British capital. English boudholders well understood the tendency of the measure in 1816. But the discarded silver then made its way into the general circulation of Europe or was shipped to India, and the measure produced no very important results outside of England. But, in 1873, Germany, another creditor inition, elated by the conquest of an indemnity of \$1,000,000,000,000 from France, and confident in her ability to transfer the world's financial centre from London to Berlin, was

INDUCED BY HER CAPITALISTS INDUCED BY HER CAPPALISTS to demonetize silver and establish the gold standard. Concurrently, the Scandinavian nations adopted the same measure; and the Latin Union, so called,—including, Erance, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy,—by a joint convention restricted the coinage of silver at their respective mints to a small annual amount. Russia, Austria, Spain, and Italy are suffering the evils of a depreciated paper currency, with no prospect of a return to specie-payments for an indefinite future. Thus silver throughout Europe is practically placed under legislative ban. So definite future. Thus silver throughout Europe is practically placed under legislative ban. So far as we are informed, there is not a country in Europe, which has a metalite currency, where silver is allowed an equal footing with gold; but it is either demonetized, or else coined only in small quantities on Government account. It is nowhere admitted to unrestricted coinage, as it the case exercity of the cold.

is nowhere admitted to unrestricted coinage, as is the case everywhere with gold.

Such is the situation in Europe; and, by the legislation of 1873 and 1874, the United States was clandestinely committed to the same policy. It remains committed to that policy to-day. The remonetizing act of last winter, providing for the coinage of silver on Government account.

viding for the coinage of silver on Government account,

was an ILLUSION,—

a "keeping of the word of promise to the ear to break it to the hope." No bill restoring silver to its rightful place in our monetary system could be passed, because of the opposition of the President. The persistence with which the advocates of the gold standard have clung to the advantage so unfairly gained, in defiance to the advantage so unfairly gained, in defiance of the clearly-expressed will of the nation, is worthy of the originators of such a plot. If a popular whirlwind should sweep over the land, prostrating our financial labric in the dust, scattering over its ruins the souvenirs of an irredeemable and worthless scrip,

tering over its ruins the souvenirs of an irredecemable and worthless scrip,

Thick as antumnal leaves are strewn
In brooks of Valiombrosa,
it will be well to remember who sowed the wind.
We may as well recognize the fact at the outset, that legislation upon this question, here as in Europe, or wherever the people have any voice in legislation, is subject to

Two Opposing forces.

On the one hand, it is for the interest of the debtor class, and of the masses generally, that money shall be abundant and cheap, or of low purchasing power, to facilitate the payment of debts, and to stimulate production and activity in all departments of business. On the other hand, it is the interest of the creditor to enhance the purchasing power of money, thereby increasing the amount and value of what he receives in payment. And all those who make a business of loaning their money, or whose capital is invested in bonds and other securities, and generally those who manipulate money to make money by interest thereon, together with those who have fixed incomes, may be properly placed on the creditor side of these opposing forces. Of course, it is not true that all persons on the creditor side are in favor of making money scarcer and dear, or that all debtors are for cheap money. We are speaking only of the natural tendency of the situation of the two classes. It is as natural for the man who has money to loan, or whose capital is aiready invested in Government bonds or other debentures, to desire to make money scarce, and thereby enhance its purchasing power, as it is for the man who has his wheat, or cotton, or and thereby enhance its purchasing power, as it and thereby enhance its purchasing power, as it is for the man who has his wheat, or cotton, or manufactured products for sale, to desire to increase the price of such commodities. The measures adopted to produce the desired result depend upon the mental calibre, business tact, and moral status of the map. Yet, as no one would consider the speculator in wheat as specially entitled to legislative aid in his at-tempts to raise its price, so IT IS NOT EASY TO SEE WHY

the money-lender should have any greater consideration in his scheme to raise the price of money. For there is a vast difference in respect of the amount of mischief hable to be caused by enhancing the price of commodities fictitionsly, and that produced by increasing the purchasing power of money in like manner. If

caused by enhancing the price of commodities in fictitionsly, and that produced by increasing the purchasing power of money in like manner. If wheat, or any other commodity, is held at fancy prices, the masses are not compelled to use it, but may resort to some substitute; and thus there is a moderate limit to the mischlef. But there is no substitute for money for the man who has a note or mortgage failing due,—none since the Bankrupt act has been repealed. The debtor who owes a doilar must pay a doilar, whether it costs one bushel of wheat or ten, one day's work or ten, to obtain it. The wrong and injustice produced by any great arbitrary change enhancing or diminishing the value of money, which is the measure of all other values, is simply incalculable.

HISTORY IS REPLETE

with instruction upon the question under consideration. Every instance of any considerable addition to the world's stock of precious metals has been followed by a revival of trade and industry, new inventions and discoveries, and general progress; while periods of scarcity have been attended and followed by exactly opposite results. And this is in accordance with the plainest principles of political economy. During the Dark Ages, for several centuries, the world's stock of gold and silver had become extremely low, by the exhaustion of known unines without new discoveries, and the masses throughout Europe were sunk in poverty and wretchedness to a degree in comparison with which their present condition is wealth and affluence. Other causes concurred in these results; but the scarcity of money, and especially its continuous decrease in volume, prolonged during several centuries,

WAS BY FAR THE MOST IMPORTANT.

By the discoveries of the treasures of Mexico and Peru and the silver mines of Potosi, there was a vast finity of gold and silver, and the arteries of trade, commerce, and industry soon felt the vivifying influence. Who will compute the benefit to European civilization which accrued from this wast addition to the stock of money? Imagi

other natural production, but lacking all trace of the precious metals!
Again, the year 1848 was the commencement of another series of discoveries and successive additions to the world's stock of money; and again, trade, manufactures, invention, art, and industry, in every department, all over the civilized globe,

and industry, in every department, all over the civilized globe.

FELT THE STIMULATING PEVER.

Look backward through the last thirty years, —a period absolutely unprecedented in the history of the world's progress; consider the gigantic enterprises which have been carried through,—the mountains that have been tunneled, the rivers and valleys that have been bridged; how every sea is traversed by lines of steamships, and every portion of the civilized globe penetrated by the locomotive and the telegraph; think of the numberless inventions which have added to man's comfort, and enabled him to surmount the obstacles of Nature and compel her to do obeisance to his will; and calculate, if you can, how much the gold of California and Australia and the silver of Nevada have done in producing these results!

YET HERE IS A CONSPIRACY—
for it can properly be called no other name—by a certain class controlling European legislation, and aiming to do the same for our own country, who have managed to gain their full share of the treasures already due from the breatment.

who have managed to gain their full share of the treasures already dug from the bowels of the earth, who would, forsooth, close up the womb of Nature against all further production, wonb of Nature against all further production, lest her exuberance in future may by comparison disproportionately dwarf their own possessions. Was ever selfisiness so unreasoning,—so intense,—so utterly reckless of the common ideal? Times have been when, during long periods, mankind suffered the evils flowing from a natural scarcity of money, because the supply had become exausted and the hidden treasures of the earth were yet undiscovered, But here is an attempt to bring upon us the evils of an artificial scarcity by compelling us to cast away, so far as the monetary use is concerned, one-half of the treasure which mankind, with infinite labor and pains, has already dug up and has in actual possession. And yet the whole quantity, both gold and silver, is

FAR FROM BEING TOO ABUNDANT.

Imagine the consequences upon the financial condition of the world if Russia.

Imagine the consequences upon the financial condition of the world if Russia, Austria, Italy, and Spain were to attempt resumption of spe-cie-payments upon the single gold standard,— thus becoming competitors with the national liready eneaged in the scramble for the world's

whether we examine this question in the light of history, or under the dark shadow of our present experience, or peer gloomily into the probabilities of the future, we see nothing but despairing disaster, impoverishment, and ruin in this financial policy which has been fastened upon the country so manifestly against fastened upon the country, so manifestly against the will of the popular majority. What, then, is the remedy! What can be done to arrest this lectine in prices and make it safe to engage in productive industry, thereby restoring prosper-ty? We say unhesitatingly, give us UNRESTRICTED COINAGE OF SILVER.

Restore the old landmarks. Replace silver upon that equal footing with gold where it belongs, and which from time immemorial it has held in our monetary system. The existing situation not only holds present enterprise in check, but is also a standing menace to the future. The apprehension that the exclusive gold standard may ultimately be fixed upon us holds everything in abeyance. If, instead of the wretched half-way measure adopted last winter, we could then have had an act restoring unrestricted coinage of silver, we might, with proper enlargement of the mints, now have had in circulation \$100,000,000, or even \$150,000,000, of solid silver coin. This would have settled our policy as that of bimetallism for all time; and, by such substantial increase in the volume of the currency, would have already produced an upward tendency of prices, thereby stimulating every department of business. Our prosperity

prosperity
WOULD HAVE BEEN ASSURED ALREADY. would have been assured already. The problem which has given Mr. Sherman so much trouble—that of getting the silver into circulation—would be easily solved if the owners of bullion were permitted to have it coined on their own account; the same as gold, upon paying the cost of mintage. Would any one have been wronged by this measure?

It has been argued that the condition abroad is such as to make the present poolicy innegative. is such as to make the present policy imperative on the part of our Government. England and Germany have refused to enter into any arrange ment for a common bimetallic standard, and adhere to the gold; while the Latin Union, to prevent being depicted of their gold, have combined to restrict the coinage of silver to a small annual amount. This, it is claimed, makes it annual amount. This, it is claimed, makes it necessary for our Government to become practically a member of that Union, and also restrict the coinage of silver. Whereunto these measures tend has already been sufficiently shown. But it is also claimed that a persistence in this course on the part of the Latin Union and our Government will ultimately force the gold nations to join in an International Convention for a common bimetallic standard. Now, while the result here contemplated is one ardently to be desired, yet the first objection to this line of argument is, that it makes too little account of

ENGLISH AND GERMAN OBSTINACY. Germany even refused the courtesy of a representative to the recent Conference tion from any quarter,—least of all from the Latin Union, of which France is the head. And Latin Union, of which France is the head. And the English aristocracy evidently have no thought of changing their policy,—though Seyd, Cernuschi Williamson, Samuel Smith, and others have demonstrated by facts and igures the dangers which must result from the single standard, and predicted the evils which have already occurred. Her aristocracy are wedded to gold. Silver is too plebelan stuff for their dainty fingers to handle. Not long since there appeared in one of the daily papers an extract from a leader in the London Times, in which the Thunderer, after taking a somewhat tract from a leader in the London Times, in which the Thunderer, after taking a somewhat sombre view of the business situation, and admitting that British commerce and manufactures were on the wane, ended by consoling its readers with the comforting assurance that England has sufficient accumulations to support its population for an indefinite time to come, if need be, without work. And so Mr. John Bull will retire from business and live on the interest of his money—but he wants that interest in gold. Whether he has duly considered the social condition likely to result from

A DECADE OR SO OF PAUPER IDLENESS among the operatives of Lancashire and Cheshire, does not appear. A proper subject for his meditations in that retiracy upon which he is about to enter, would be these lines from one of England's favorite poets:

And Satan finds some mischief still For idle hands to do. These European Powers will not change their

And Satan finds some mischef still
For idie hands to do.

These European Powers will not change their policy at our request, however reasonable it may seem to us. What then? Shali we intensify the evils by yoking ourselves to the same policy? Let us have a voicy of our own. Nature has furnished us the silver and the gold in greater abundance than any other nation. Let us use them both impartially and freely, in the way the Author of Nature manifestly designed that they should be used. Open the mints for the coinage of both on equal terms. Enlarge their capacity to meet the demand, and issue bullion-certificates for each metal. But it is objected that silver is bulky, heavy, inconvenient to carry. The objection

Is NOT INSURMOUNTABLE.

No one would wish to carry many thousands of either metal about his person, if he had it. Nor is it necessary. A bullion-or coin-certificate, or a Treasury-note, for \$1,000 or \$10,000 in silver, is no heavier than one for the same amount in gold. There is no more necessity that one should carry about with him his money, except what may be wanted for small change, than that he should carry his other goods and chattels. All that he needs is good title, so that he can have the coin when called for; and, for purposes of deposit in Government or bank vaults, silver is safer than gold. While not too heavy or bulky for that purpose, it is sufficiently so to prevent burgiars and thieves from getting away with any considerable amount without being detected.

But it is objected that foreign nations will send in their depreciated silver in exchange for our gold, in accordance with what is known as Gresham's law,—the cheaper and inferior currency driving out the more valuable. But this argument is based on the assumption that, in our present system of sixteen weights of silver to one of gold, silver is rated too high; and so undoubtedly it is with silver everywhere excommunicated. But take off the legislative ban, give it unlimited ceinage, and

THEN SEE HOW 17 WILL STAND.

Here are two horse

ban, give it unlimited ceinage, and

THEN SEE HOW IT WILL STAND.

Here are two horses entered for the race,—one
fettered, the other free,—and you propose to
test their relative speed. In common fairness
to the white horse, take off his fetters first.
The full remonetization of silver by the United
States would not only arrest the decline in its
price, but would, in all probability, soon restore
it to its former level. By our system, silver is
rated lower than in that of any other country.
We allow sixteen to one of gold, while in Continental Europe the universal ratio is fifteen
and a half to one. By that ratio the two metals have circulated side by side in France for
three-quarters of a century. We may easily
find room for \$400,000,000 or \$500,000,000 of
silver without displacing what gold we have;
and let us first see the effect of this large demand before we talk about changing the ratio.
It is but a few years since, in accordance with
Gresham's law, silver was driven out of the
United States by gold, because silver was rated
too low; and, in the mutations to which the
production of these metals is subject, we may
see the same result again if our legislators are
wise in preserving the monetary functions of
both.

THERE IS NO DANGER

that those nations that have the bimetallic

standard will send their legal-tender coins here, because they are worth more at home. The only foreign sources from which any considerable quantity could be expected is the discarded silver of Germany; and much the greater portion of that has aircady been disposed of. By latest accounts, only about \$70,000,000 remains.

Another objection which assumes immense proportions in the eyes of the goldites is the prospect that, by full remonetization of silver, the Bonanza Kings would realize large advances in the price of their stocks of that metal on hand. At present the Secretary of the Treasury goes into the market as a bear, to beat down the price of silver, buying as low as possible; and the Government enjoys a seignorage on the amount of silver coined equal to the difference between its bullion value as measured by gold and its value as legal-tender coins, less the cost of coinage. But how came the price of silver bullion to be thus depressed? Simply because the Government, by demonetizing it, took away its most important function and use. By so doing, it committed a wrong against the broducers of silver, in committing a greater wrong against the nation at large. It was guilty of the extraordinary stupidity of joining hands with foreign countries in legislating against one of our most important industries, and crippling all other industries at the same time. By restoring silver to its full use as money. Government will rectify the wrongs done to the country, and to the producers of silver as well.

THERE SHOULD BE NO DENAY WHATEFER in doing this act of sound policy and justice.

THERE SHOULD BE NO DELAY WHATEVER THERE SHOULD BE NO DELAY WHATEFER in doing this act of sound policy and justice. Congress should take up the bill introduced by Mr. Lathrop, and pass it within the next thirty days. In the meantime, there should be such demonstrations, in the shape of mass-meetings and otherwise, as to convince the President and his advisers that they might as well attempt to stem Niagara, as to resist the popular demand for this measure. That it will be carried, if not through the present Congress, then the next, is as certain as anything in the future of American politics. If by any possibility it should fail of an earlier settlement, it will be, first and foremost, the issue in the next Presidential contest. And it will

most, the issue in the next Presidential contest. And it will

MAKE HAVOC OF THE PROSPECTS
of such candidates as shall venture to offer opposition. The people are becoming educated upon this question rapidly, under the keen stimulus of commercial disaster, losses in business, and increasing poverty. It will be well for our politicians to take notice that the masses are fast assuming a mood not to be trifled with. Real, actual, and complete remonetization of silver, with unlimited colnage and bullion-certificates, is what they demand, and they will be satisfied with nothing less. Restore the old land-marks! is the battle-cry of the people,—the land-marks which were clandestinely removed while the watchmen slept at their posts. No compromise until the people have regained their own! This question ought to be settled now, in the restoration of silver to its rightful place, the only guarantee for the return of prosperity, the only protection against the threatening evils of a fiat currency, and the only sound, substantial, and just basis for the finances of our country.

H. BOOTH.

CONGRESSMAN ACKLEN.

A Brief History of Early Life and Training -His Mother's Three Marriages-How the Tennessee Belle Caught a Millionaire.

Correspondence New York Heraid.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Jan. 1.—Shakspeare says,

Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them."
The readers of the Herald have probably judged for themselves under which category comes the name of Congressman Acklen, of Louisiana whose exploits just now are filling the public prints and are rolled out so trippingly on the tongue of the sensation-loving public. The eminent social relations of Mr. Acklen, particularly in the South, render his case peculiarly inte esting. Indeed, there are many incidents asso though bearing no relation to his recent adventures, may yet be told as a part young man. Mr. Acklen is a young man, scarcely more than 28, and is a native of Nash ville, Tenn., born literally "'mid pleasure and places." He has been the especial pet of forune, and his hie one of ease, elegance, and laxurious leisure. His mother, at present Mrs. Dr. Cheatham, of Nashville, was formerly Miss Adelicia Hays, whose nepnew, J. Addison Hays, of Memphis, about one year since married the daughter of Jefferson Dayis, President of the late Confederacy.

daughter of Jefferson Davis, President of the late Confederacy.
In order, however, to clearly set forth Mr. Acklen's connection with other prominent families, it will be necessary to revive a bit of history in which Mr. Acklen's mother is the heroine. Her matrimonial events number three. First, she was the wife of Mr. Franklin, of Tennessee; second, of Joseph Acklen, Sr., of Huntsville, Ata; and third, of Dr. William A. Cheatham, of Nashville. The history of her life reads something like a romance. About forty years ago there lived in Sumner County, Tennessee; twenty miles north of Nashville an imyears ago there lived in Sumner County, Tennessee, twenty miles north of Nashville, an immensely wealthy old bachelor named Franklin. He was the richest man in Tennessee, owned two cotton-plantations in Mississiopi, two sugarplantations in Louisiana, and more than 1.000 negro slaves. His place of residence, Fairfield, was a lordly manor of several hundred bluegrass acres, and rich in hill, and vale, and lawn, and running brook. It had a magnificent park, stocked with herds of buffalo and deer. The stables were filled with blue-blooded nags, fat cattle browsed in its fields, and imported occucattle browsed in its fields, and imported occu-pants bleated in its cozy sheepfolds. The Fair-field mansion was quite in keeping with all its beautiful surroundings: splendid art-galleries of choice works, libraries stocked with mental opu-

field mansion was quite in keeping with all its beautiful surroundings: splendid art-galleries of choice works, libraries stocked withmental opulence, while statues, fountains, lakes, arbors, rustic bridges, and conservatories adorned the grounds, and completed the picture of which these words are but a rough outline. The owner of all this was a benevolent-hearted, generous-souled old, gentleman, a man of varied accomplishments and thorough culture, a typical southern planter of flush times, hospitable, genial, and pullanthropic, whose doors were always swung ajar for the coming guest.

One day a gay party of young people from Nashville visited the abode of the bachelor, and among them was Miss Havs, since mother to Congressman Acklen, who at that time was a beautiful and vivacious belle of the Tennessee Capital. Mr. Franklin was absent, but his lodgekeeper accommodated the visitors with the rare sight of a buffalo-chase and a deer-hunt; the maitre d'hotel set out a most bountiful spread, and the hours, though brief, were rosy. Before leaving, each lady and gentleman was requested to register in the reception-room,—an eccentricity of Mr. Franklin being autographs. Pretty Miss Hays thought it capital fun to place opposite her delicate chirography a sentence suraifying her intention to "set her cap for the old bachelor." It worked like a charm. It was the turn of the tide in the affairs of Miss Hays. Bachelor Franklin, hitherto invulnerable to Cupid's arrows, was struck in a tender soot by the feathered dart,—the gay goose quill of Miss Hays. A brief courtship, a grand wedding, and Miss Hays became Mrs. Franklin, and the mistress, too, of Fairfield's broad acres and its concomitants. Two or three children blessed the union, but the angel of death looked in upon the household, and in the course of a few years claimed as his own each of the babes, as well as millionaire Franklin himself,—thus leaving a biooming young widow "rich as creek mud" and no incumbrances whatever.

Mrs. Franklin had moore to spend, money to

was successful. It is said that his engagementaring was paid for by the lady he had won. After their marriage they began to live in regal splendor. Three children were born to them, of whom Congressman Acklen was their eldest and their pride. They removed to a still more beautiful place near Nashville, on the Franklin road. A magnificent mansion was erected and called "Belmoot." It was superbly situated, on high commanding ground,—a portion of those charming conterminous hills stretching from river to river, and inclosing the handsome City of Nasnville. Behind was the city with its superb and elegant Capitol surmounting a central hill as if a citated, and quite as picturesque as a Rhenish castle or Athenian acropolis. In front, two miles distant, stood another range of hills stretching from river to river. Across this valley the battle of Nashville was fought in December, 1864. While Sherman was marching down to the sea the Rebel Gen. Hood made a dash toward Nashville, and drove Gen. Thomas back upon this splendid line of natural fortification, and Belmont became Gen. Thomas in the stretching from superbounds of the sea the Rebel Gen. While the did its elegant surroundings, would require considerable space. It was freely acknowledged the grandest residence in the South, and was the Mecca of all sightseers.

Born and raised at this magnificent spot. Young Ackien had a far hapoler lot than usually lalls to mortals. His education was intrusted to the very best private teachers. He was taken to Europe, learned French, German, and Italian; traveled and saw strange lands. He grew up a

handsome, urbane, dashing fellow. During the War his mother remained in Europe with her children. His father went to Louisiana to look after their plantations. One of these plantations was situated up Red River, where Mr. Acklen was cut off from the world by the forces of Gen. Banks, and where he was taken sick and died.

of Gen. Banks, and where he was taken sick and died.

After the War Mrs. Acklen returned to Nashville, a widow for the second time, still fresh, blooming, and attractive. Suitors were not at all "backward in coming forward," and finally, in 1887, she was married to Dr. William A. Cheatham, a distinguished Tennessee physician, whose brother was the Confederate Gen. Frank Cheatham and whose first wife was sister to the wife of Gen. John H. Morgan, the famous Confederate raider. Incidental to Mrs. Acklen's history it may be told that, her crop of cotton having been seized by the Federal authorities, she engaged the legal services of Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee, who recovered for her the handsome sum of \$1,000,000 in payment for the cotton seized.

As his share of the princely fortune, Congressman Acklen received one of the Louisiana plantations. After completing his education in Europe, he also graduated from the Lebanon (Tenn.) Law School, and shortly after moved to Memphis. He did not practice his profession long, however, for he soon became enamored of and was married to Miss Betsel, whose father was also rich. His wife only lived about one year, and voung Acklen moved from Memphis to his Louisiana plantation, from which section he was sent to Congress.

ENGLAND AND HER EMPIRE.

The Duke of Manchester's Ideas About

Great Colonial Union with England.

London Standard, Dec. 14.

I should like to think that anything I could say would help to "weld the English colonies and the Mother Country together into one Empire." It is, as you say, a great question. There could not be a greater than how to unite the various branches of the most peace-loving and conscientious race in the world. It has faults and commits errors, but I think it may fairly claim that character.

The difficulty of solving this question is in-

reased by the policy of the Home Government in framing the Constitutions of the colonies Whether intentionally or not, that policy has tended towards disintegration. In order to re-verse the tendency and produce amalgamation it will be necessary to ask the colonies to sur-render some portion of their independence and the Home Government some of

and the Home Government some of its authority, but, I would not propose any constitutional scheme elaborately drawn to secure a fair balance of profit and loss between the two. I would rather launch an institution on the "ocean of Time," and leave the working of it to those who will have to guide it on the "waves of years." Thus it was that the British Constitution had its origin, and what the race accomplished in its youth it will not fail again to achieve in its maturity. The King called a council which gave him money on condition of his acting on their advice. Why should not the Sovereign make the same demand of the whole Empire! At present the national supplies in men and money are furnished by the United Kingdom and its Parliament alone. The colonies are mere municipalities.

nished by the United Kingdom and its Parliament alone. The colonies are mere municipalities. Such a position was reasonable enough when they contained merely a few score of rough settlers struggling with savages and forests. But the position they have now attained by their wisdom, skill, and perseverance—look at their great share in the Paris Exhibition—proves them worthy of a voice in shaping the policy of the Empire.

Proofs, moreover, are not wanting of their willingness to share the burdens of empire in due proportion to their wealth and population. In the great Dominion of Canada there can be no doubt on that point. Years ago that country raised a regiment for the Queen's service. By the law of 1863 all male British subjects between the ages of 18 and 60 are bound to serve if called out. Some 30,000 or 40,000 of them are armed and drilled, and they did not spare their blood when their country was invaded by the Fenians from the United States. The number liable to when their country was invaded by the Fenian from the United States. The number liable to military service is, I believe, about 70,000, out of a population under 4,000,000. The colonies in the South Pacific, in Australia, and New Zealand have volunteers serving under laws somewhat like our Yeomanry act. The local forces in South Atrica have for months during this year engaged against many times their number of Caffres. The colonies are thus already undertaking mili-

ary duties.
What are the finances of the colonies Roughly counted, their revenue amounts to about £20,000,000, and their debt to £73,000,000. With this we may compare the revenue of the Kingdom of Portugal, stated to be £5,000,000, and its debt of £72,000,000. The Kingdom of Saxony has a revenue of £4,000,000 and a debt of £17,000,000, while Canada has a revenue of £6,000,000 Evicently the time time for distant when the colonies the time is not far distant when the colonies could, if they chose, contribute both in men and money to the defenses of the Empire. I will now consider what steps might be taken

t steps might be taken I will now consider what steps might be taken to unite the existing resources of the colonies with those of the United Kingdom, and also to induce and prepare for a further development of the system. I have already referred to the fact that Canada raised a battalion which has become the One Hundredth Regiment of the Line, with merely the title "Royal Canadashas." It has, in fact, no more to do with Canada than the Grenadier Guards. I think it ought to have continued to be a Canadian regiment; that after a tour of duty away from Canada it should have returned thither, and that, if there should be no exceptional strain upon our resources during its absence, it and that, if there should be no exceptional strain upon our resources during its absence, it should be replaced in Canada by a battalion from the United Kingdom. By this means uniformity in drill and military system would be advanced in the colonial forces, and social advantages would be obtained from the interchange of battalions. There seems to be a marked difference in the tone of thought and manners between Canada and the United States, the former being essentially English. This may certainly be attributed in great measure to the social intercourse arising from the presence of English garrisons; and I am of opinuon that it is a most desirable result, and one the attainment of which is worth some sacrifice. I would make an offer to each colony that, if it would raise a battalion for general servif it would raise a battalion for general service, that battalion, during its absence from the colony, should be paid and maintained out of the revenues of the United Kingdom, and of the revenues of the United Kingdom, and that, during that time, a battation of the Queen's army should be quartered in and paid and maintained by the colony. But I should look upon this as a mere temporary expedienc, though I believe it would have a very beneficial effect in promoting a sentiment of the unity of the Empire.

look upon this as a mere temporary expedient, though I believe it would have a very beneficial effect in promoting a sentiment of the unity of the Empire.

I believe there ought to be a constitutional development, so as to make a place and function for the chosen men of the colonies, in which they could express and give effect to the desires and interests of the colonies they represent. Some have thought this might be done by giving seats in the House of Commons to representatives from the colonies. But there are serious objections to this course. The House of Commons is already, probably, as numerous as it ought to be, so that representatives from the colonies sould not be admitted in large numbers. In small numbers they would be swamped and have no weight. The House of Commons is overwhelmed with business. If it discusses Imperial questions it has to neglect the more domestic interests of its constituents.

Others have thought that representative colonists might be appointed to the Privy Council. But the Privy Council has no original legislative autiority, and its members are not necessarily summoned to advise on any question.

It seems to me that, if the opinions of the colonies are to be sought in an authoritative manuer, still more if there is any hope or expectation of obtaining their assistance in increasing the military resources of the Empire, a new army should be constituted in the Empire, containing representatives in due proportions of its various parts, the United Kingdom, in consideration of its larger population and greater wealth, sending more representatives than any one of the colonies.

It may be objected that there is a Council for India, but that it is not necessarily consuited, and that when consulted it has no decisive authority. But that is not necessarily consuited, and that when consulted it has no decisive authority as the training and conditions as might be deemed advisable), such a council might soon acquire great power and consideration. The local knowledge and experience its membe

Around the World in Ninety-six Days.

Around the World in Ninety-six Days.

New York Tribuns.

On New-Year's morning, if all went well, a postal-card completed a journey around the world in ninety-six days. It left this city in a mani-bag a few days ago, having arrived from Yokohama, Japan. At Yokohama it was received from Alexandria, Egypt, and at Alexandria from Messina, Sicily, whither it had been sent from Leucestershire, England, by the man who had conceived the experiment. On the card he had written as follows: "This postal-card is intended to be mailed around the world in 120 days. All the parties to whom it has been directed will greatly oblige by canceling the old address and redirecting to the next party in the order mentioned at the loot. Any postage will

be willingly repaid, or if desired a full copy of the card will be sent upon its return. Kindly state, in the space left for the purpose, the date when received and when remailed. May it have a prosperous yoyage and a speedy return."

COL. DWIGHT'S INSURANCE.

ception, Preparing to Fight the Claim.

New York Herald.

The publication in the Herald of the will of Walton Dwight, and its peculiar and interesting features, has again attracted attention to the source from which its provisions are to be ful-silled—life insurance. It will be remembered that Col. Dwight succeeded in insuring his life for \$251,000 in August and September last, and died in the following November, having paid but one quarterly premium. It was the opinion of many of the insurance companies that he purposely shortened his life after effecting the osurance. They now point to the will as an additional evidence of this. It is dated "September," without the day of the month. Its tember," without the day of the month. Its provisions are wholly based upon life insurance, and he made it while he was securing policies.

Since Mr. Dwight's death the twenty-one companies interested, with two exceptions, have been working industriously to discover whether his applications for insurance were honest. A short time since a meeting of the officers and representatives of the various companies interested was held, and a fund was subscribed to pay the necessary expenses of examining the claims, an agent being appointed to inquire into the facts and report. This report has been submitted, and the following is a synopsis of the document:

document:

"In 1868, when Mr. Dwight was in a prosperous financial condition, Mr. E. O. Goodwin, agent of the New York Mutual Life-Insurance Company, asked him to take out policies for \$100,000 on his life, and assign the same to the City of Ringhardon to be need in the agree. agent of the New Pork Mutual Life-Insurance Company, asked him to take out policies for \$100,000 on his life, and assign the same to the City of Binghamton, to be used in the erection of a Dwight testimonial,—a library or a public hall. The idea pieased Col. Dwight, and he filled up his applications. When asked 'Did you ever spit blood!' he replied in the affirmative, and the agent told him it was no use for him to seek insurance, especially if examined by a Binghamton doctor. The agent, however, told him that he might succeed if he went to the Company's office, for his fine physique and manly bearing might carry him through. Mr. Goodwin did not see Col. Dwight until two years after this couversation, and by that time the gentleman had obtained \$120,000 insurance upon his life. Mr. Goodwin asked him to increase the amount, when Mr. Dwight said: 'It's no use: my application would surely be rejected now, for I have had a recurrence of the blood-spitting within the past three weeks.' Col. Dwight then became so much embarrassed in his affairs that he allowed much of his insurance to lapse, and in some cases took paid-up policies. His first application for insurance was on the 18th day of November, 1868, and in this application he declared that he had never suffered from bronchitis and had never spat blood. His next application was made on the 6th 'Ay of January, 1899 (six weeks after the first), and in this application he admitted that some years previously he had suffered from a bronchial affection. On the 80th of January he applied to the Standard Life Company, and his policy was limited to a term of seven years, and Mr. Dwight learned for the first time that the companies would not accept him as a first-class risk. In Angust, 1878, Col. Dwight applied for over \$300,000 of insurance on his life, and in all of these applications he denied that he had ever spat blood or had any bronchial affection. He secured \$234,000 insurance on the quarterly payment plan; but the companies that were cognizant of the contents of spat blood or had any bronchial affection. He secured \$254,000 insurance on the quarterly payment plan; but the companies that were cognizant of the contents of his old applications declined to issue policies, and he, therefore, failed to obtain the amount of insurance he sought. As soon as the companies that had issued policies heard of these rejections they sent agents to Dwight tendering back the premiums and asking to cancel the policies; but Dwight, of course, declined. The United States Life canceled his policy while the gentleman was living, and notified him of the fact. Dwight, the report states, wrote a letter to the President of this Company, stating that he had suffered from hemorrhage, but he did not think that fact amounted to anything."

This report the interested companies regard as satisfactory evidence that Col. Dwight obtained his insurance, if not by fraud, by withholding the knowledge of his physical condition. During the past week the companies have been, they allege, in receipt of various letters from acquaintances of the deceased offering to prove, for a consideration, that Dwight was suffering from a bronchial affection just before obtaining his insurance, and that deceased had acknowledged the fact to the would-be witnesses.

Such evidence, however, is not deemed neces-

acknowledged the lact to he had been accesses.

Such evidence, however, is not deemed necessary. The one letter written by Col. Dwight making the acknowledgment is deemed all sufficient.

Toe Equitable Life is reported as still in favor of paying the claim of \$50,000, the Company being interested in the estate and deeming the claim a just one. In the case of the other institutions a long legal contest is certain.

CALEB CUSHING.

The Salient Points of His Life Enu An old and well-known figurer has disappeared from the field of American politics in the death of Caleb Cushing. Born in the same year as Lord Macaulay, he survived the great historian about twenty years. He was grad-uated at Harvard College in 1817, and, after a brief term of service as tutor in the college, he studied and practiced law, and then served a year or two in the State Legislature. He visited Europe shortly afterward, and next made his appearance as a writer for the North American Review and the author of some sketches on European history. Next he went to Congress, became a Whig after the sect of Tyler, and was European history. Next he went to Congress, became a Whig after the sect of Tyler, and was subsequently sent to China as United States Commissioner. In that capacity he negotiated the first treaty with China which this country had with the Celestials. He served as a Colonel in the Mexican War, was a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and afterwards the Attorney-General of President Pierce. Then he presided over the Democratic Convention of 1860 at Charleston. In 1836 he was serving as one of the three Commissioners appointed to codify the laws of the United States. He was afterwards Minister to Spain, the chief attorney of the United States in the Geneva Commission, and was nominated as Justice of the Supreme Court by President Grant, but his nomination was withdrawn, in consequence of the discovery of some words once used by him which squinted strongly in the direction of Secession.

This is a brief record of the chequered life of a very versatile man. He was a statesman of the model of Lord Halifax, the trimmer. He saw too many sides, and was too incapable of sticking to any one-to have the influence in life to which his abilities entitled him. He had less notion of principles and more of rules. de was a Whig, and then he was a Breckinridge Democrat. He was legislator, lawyer, diplomat, author, military man. It would be difficult to find any other American who served his country in so many and so varied capacities. But, as we have said, he has not left a reputation, as he

any other American who served his country in so many and so varied capacities. But, as we have said, he has not left a reputation, as he did not wield an influence, at all commensurate with his abilities, but he died worth a million of dollars made by his money-getting and money-keeping ability, and loved his dollars dearly to the last.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
WOOD MOUNTAIN, N. W. Fer., Dec. 17.-Runners from the camp report an attempt of the Crows to form an alliance with the Sloux here, the idea being that in the event of any outbreak they would have a place to come to, the Sioux and Crows having been at war for a great many years. The alliance is looked favorably upon by the elder Chiefs, but greatly opposed by the younger portion of the camp.

The main camp of the hostiles is still at White Mud River, and are quiet and orderly.

Maj. Walsh, the commanding officer here feels greatly gratified at the way in which the Indians behaved during the recent presence of troops (Col. Illgis' command) near the line, as-

troops (Col. Illgis' command) near the line, assuring him that they would not cross the line for hostile purposes, and would not dire a shot unless attacked.

The Nez Perces are with the Sioux camp, and lead a very miserable life. From their small numbers they are constantly imposed upon by the more numerous Sioux, and, as it is, they have no voice in the camp, and are not allowed to move without the sanction of the War Lodge or Council of the Sioux.

There is at present in the hostile camp an educated half-breed from the Platte. He is a son of Rickaw, a well-known trader on the Platte. The man is called by the Indians the Wild Elk. He claims to be a nephew of Sitting Bull. He is quite well educated, having been educated at Omaha. He dresses in the regular Indian style. It is generally supposed that he is the man that killed the Issue Cherk at the Spotted-Tall Agency some time since. This man keeps the camp posted on all affairs. In conversing with him I said, "Why do you not go back to the States!" He said, "I am afraid of being arrested." This is probably the same man who was supposed to be Corporal Ryan, of the Seventh Cavalry.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. IN ORDER TO ACCOMNODATE OUR NUMEROUS parrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays: on Saturdaye: J. & E. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty seconds:

S. M. Wa.D.S.N. Newsdealer. Stationer, etc., 1009

West Madison.cs., near Western.ev.

ROBERT THIUMSTON. West-Sie News Depot, 1

Bine laiand-av., corner of Haisted-ss., News Depot, 1

C. HEKRICK. Jeweler. Newsdealer, and Fanoy
Goods, 720 Lakt-st., corner Elizon.

WANTED_MALE HELP. Employment Agencies.

WANTED—10) LABONERS—\$1,25 AND \$1.50 PER
403; board, \$3.50 per week, free fare, at J. H.

SPERBECK, 21 West Randolph-st.

SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE AGENT IN EVERY Varge town to sell the Red Star Cleaning Powder, the best article on the market. Merchants and druggists can make money by handling it. Pres samples sent. Address G. D. DANA & CU., Western Agents. OState-st., Chicago.

WANTED—5,000 AGENTS: "CLIMAX "CLOTHES wringer, only 31; "Agents' Advocate "6 months free; 200 firms describe 10, 600 articles. THOMPSON & CO., publishers, 128 Washington-st. Room 50.

WANTED—MONDAY, 50 GOOD LABORING MEN; also 10 mechanics and one good gardener; a long and sure job. Call at 79 South Canal-st. E. G. & H. T. HAIGHT.

WANTED-FEMALE HELP. WANTED-GIRL FOR GENERAL BOUSEWORK,
Norwegian or German. No Irish need apply.

927 Michigan-av.

WANTED-A WOMAN COMPETENT TO DO THE
whole general work in a cottage house, four in
family, at 1828 Arnoidest., near Thirty-fifth; good
cook and troner, and good references demanded. Call
any hour day or evening.

WANTED-FOUR GIRLS TO SEW BY HAND and three to work machine at 1039 Milwauker-sy. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

Book keepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED—BY A DRUG CLERK WITH
Dover eight years' experience, and the best of references. Speaks German. Country preferred. N 33,
Tribune office. Trionne omce.

CITUATION WANTED—AN EXPERT SHORTHAND
Correspondent and bookkeeper of large experience
desires a situation in bank or office; excellent city refences. Address M 74, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED
man, who is willing and anxious to work for a few
weeks very cheap; best of reference. Call or address
F M C, 154 State-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE. Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-IN THE CITY TO DO general housework in a small family; good wages; would like to go in two or six weeks. For references please direct to MR. D. S. COOK, Whitewater, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GERMAN Sgirl in an American family to do general housework. Please call at or address E. W., 147 illinois-st. SERIMSTRESSES.
SITUATION WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER IN families; understands cutting and fitting; terms reasonable. Please address DRESSMAKER, 113 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN AMERICAN Address or call evenings, Mrs. M. C. Dz PURY, 139 South Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY AS COPYIST,
Scierk, or housekeeper, or any position which as intelligent, industrious lady can fill. Address M, 227
Greenbush-st., Milwaukee, Wis.

CITY REAL ESTATE. CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE-\$6,000, \$1,000 DOWN. BALANCE 3

per cent. 5 vers. lot 481;25, south front, on Madison., between Lincoln and Hoyne, clear. This is certainly a bargain; outh to sell at once.

\$3,000—Framed store, 10 rooms over, lot 20x178, south front. Lake-st., between Halsted and Union; free and clear, and rented well.

\$550 each—Three lots, 24x160 each, south front, on Taylor-st., between Lincoln and Wood.

\$600—A good 10-room framed dwoling, good barn, on loaded lot. \$600 per year; rents for \$20 per month; house cost \$4,001 on Fallon-st.

\$600—12-room framed house, and lot 50x125, 100 feet west of Stewart-st., on Fitleth-st.

\$4,000—13-room framed house, and lot 50x125, 100 feet west of Stewart-st. wo-story and basement brick dwelling, and lot 20x125, east front, on Carpenter-st., between Washington and Madison 7. 179 Madison-st.

TOR SALE—\$15.PER FOOT. 200X170 FRET. SOUTH-

POR SALE—815 PER FOOT, 200X170 PEET, SOUTH-Feest corner of Wabash-av. and Sixtleth-st. This property ought to sell at this price. T. B. BOYD, Room 7. 179 Madison-st. COUNTRY BEAL ESTATE

POR SALE—\$1,800—80-ACRE IMPROVED FARM, I 5 miles from Wheemae, so miles from Chicago, in Indiana: new frame dwelling, barns, orchards, good rences, is head of cattle. 10 hogs, reaper, plows, all the poultry, hay and corn, in face everything for farming, and splendid land.

\$4,500. Brice bank building and lot in one of the best towns in lows. In centre of State; only oank in the town; safes, vaults, etc., and now doing a business of \$5,000 per year. Here is a splendid chance for a young man looking for business. Ill-health cause of sale. Over \$30,000 deposits now.

T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. TO RENT_HOUSES.

TO RENT-\$15 PER MONTE-GOOD & ROOM COT-tage on Hermitage av., just north of an Buren-st, cars. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st. TO BENT_BOOMS.

To RENT-TWO ROOMS MICELY AND COM pletely furnished for light housekeeping; refer ences exchanged. Call at 135 Thirty-seventh-st. TO RENT_STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-ELEGANT OFFICE UNDER TRE-mont, corner Lake and Dearborn-sts., 39 Dear-born-st. Store, Nos. 68 and 70 Wabaan-av. WM. H. WOOD, 31 Dearborn-st.

Miscellancons.
TO RENT-S FINE LOFTS, SCRICK, 116 AND 118
Franklin-st., near Madison. Inquire of H. S.
KOHN, 117 Wabash-av.
TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A PIRST-CLASS LIVERY-BARN, dwelling house, and ground, with 20 horses, carriages, buggles, sleighs, and all the stock complete for ramaling livery business in a good councy town in illinois, for a good farm in lillinois, lows, Kansas, or Missouri. Price, \$10,000. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—40-ACER FARM, I MILE FORM depos, in Coles Counsy, ill., good 4-roose dwelling, good barn, orchards, fences, and water (all clear); want stock of furniture or pair of horses and carriage; wife, \$1,201; this is a splendid piece of land; every acre can be plowed. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

5 AND NORTH CLARK-ST.—PIRST-CLASS BOARD, with room, 54 to \$6 per week, with use of plane and bath; day board, \$1.50.

Hotess. NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near-Monroe-st.—Good rooms and board. \$1. \$1. 22, \$1. 50 per day. a liberal reduction to weekly boarders.
CANDS HOUSE, CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Mailson-st.—Permanent board at very low rates.
Transient, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and see.

Transient, \$2.00 per day. Day board \$5. Come and see.

W INDOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Paimer House-Nice, comfortable warm
rooms with board, \$5 to \$7 per week; transient, \$1.50
per day.

A DVANCES MADR ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES, A bonds, etc., at LAUNDRESS private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1894.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GULD AND SILVER Of Nearly to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuasies of every description at GOLDSMIP'S Loan and Bullion Office (Icensed), 16 East Madison-st. Established 1895.

CASH PAID FOR FIDELITY BANK-BOOKS. F. H. WATKISS. 99 Washington-st., Room 9.

HIGHEST CASH PRICR PAID FOR GERMAN and Fidelity savings Bank books. JOHN BUELLER, 54 Washington-st., Toom 9.

M. Suns over \$1,000, and snaller sums 9 per cent. J. H. EOFF, 14 Reaper Block

M. ONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPARTY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPARTY SISS SOUTH CLARK-54.

TO LOAN -ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ENTATE, T. \$1,000, \$1,200. \$2,001, and \$3,000 at current rates. Money in lead. TURNEER BOOK). 102 Washington-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST AND FOUND.

POUND—A SMALL BISTOWN HORSE: OWNER Can obtain his property by proving the same and paying coars. On Armitage road, about one inite west of Milwankee-av. L. BOHO. Town of Jefferson.

OST—ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY. ON NORTH SIDE.

The came setting of a sleeve-button. Leave at Tribune office and receive reward.

Picked UP—ON CLINTON-ST., A GRAY MARE, with harness and shafts, which the owner can have by calling at 38: South Cilinton-at., proving property, and paying charges.

SIO REWARD—LOST. ON THURSDAY MORN-ling, Jan. 2 a large, black Newfoundhand dog: mawers to the name of Sancho. Finder return to 220 West Madison-at., and receive the above reward.

TUSICAL

A LARGE STUCK OF THE POPULAR

A LARGE STUCK OF THE POPULAR

Corner State and Adams-sta.

A CHOICE LOT OF THE CELEBRATED

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

W. W. KIMBALL,

Corner State and Adams-sta.

A FEW PIANOS AND ORGANS

OF FIRST-CLASS MAKES,
but fittle used, good as new, w. W. KIMBALL,

Corner State and Adams-sta.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO

Tribune for the year 1878; price, 510 Address C

TOR SALE—A COMPLETE FILE OF THE CHICAGO
Tribune for the year 1878; price, \$10 Addres C
B A. Tribune office.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHES BY SENDlag a letter to J. GELDER, Sci State-st. Orders by
mail promptly attended to.

INSTRUCTION.

TELEGRAPHY—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN CAN be taught telegraphy, practically, fitting them for employment. Apply at 230 hast Oblo-st.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

Specimen copies sent free. Give Post-Office address in full, including State and Post-Office order, or in registered letter, at or TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per we Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per we Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Corfer Madison and Dearborn-sta. Chicago, In. Orders for the delivery of The TRIBUNE at Evansto Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-roowill receive prompt attention.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch office NEW YORK-Room 29 Tribung Building. F.T. Mc-ADDEN, Manager. PARIS. France-No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batelle MABLER, Agent. LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Stra SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. -Palace Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Haverly's Theatre. Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagem be Park Theatre Company. "Hurricanes."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle.
agement of Hess Opera Companay. "Mignon." Academy of Music. Haisted street, between Madison and Monroe

Hamlin's Theatre, Metropolitan Theatre. Clark street, opposite Sherman House.

Lake shore, foot of Washington

MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1879.

The antiquity of religion as a life-motiv is the topic treated in yesterday's sermon by Prof. Swing, which is printed in this issue together with an interesting Bible lecture by the Rev. J. MUNRO GIRSON at Farwell Hall In Brooklyn Mr. TALMAGE took up national affairs for his subject, handling them in his customary sensational style.

The general disposition of the year 1879 to make itself disliked at the very outset has impressed people in localities where little attention is usually paid to this peculiarly Northern unpleasantness. Now we find the sunny regions of the South suffering from the frosty invasion, with snow blocking up railroads where snow has not been seen fore for twenty years above a flake or two at time, and even the orange orchards in Florida in some peril from the extraordinary

Yesterday's inspection of the scene of Satprday's fire showed that the first statement sees had been considerably exaggerated, and that \$100,000 will restore the building in good order, while \$15,000 will cover the loss sustained by private individuals. It is expected that the building will be repaired ready for occupancy within about three months, and in the meantime the burnt-out Post-Office, military headquarters, and other tenants will be comfortably installed else-

The Senatorial elections which took pla in France resulted in a sweeping victory for the Republicans, whose majority in the Upper House is greatly increased, being now sted at fifty-seven. The Conservative fared badly all over the Republic, a large number of their most distinguished me being rejected by enormous majorities. They ted fifteen and the Republicans sixty. four Senators, the votes received by the latter showing a tremendous gain among the people since the last election.

THUEMAN'S game is to urge the renom tion of Gov. BISHOP as a matter of justice and expediency, but the trouble will be to convince the Ohio Democracy that the present incumbent could lead them to victory as against a possible Foster, Garrield, or of opinion on this point, with the chances very much against excusing Thurman from making the race. Uncle DICK would do well enough for a slower class, but would be no where among the speedy ones who will try to cut out the work for the grand Presidential sweepstakes of next year.

Our dispatches announce the arrival at Springfield of the advance guard of the army of candidates whose fortunes are to rise or wane according as they shall manage to impress the State law-makers with a sense of their supferior fitness and of the strength of their claims. Another day will see the members of the Legislature themselves on hand in full force, and then the trouble will commence in earnest. Very little legislative business will be done until the Senatorial contest has been fought to a conclusion, and the sooner that matter is settled the better for the interests of the State at large.

The attempt of MATT CARPENTER to square himself with the honest-money element in Wiscorsin by denying that he was in sympathy with the inflationists has called forth a strong letter from Mr. George W. Allen, of Milwaukee, which we print this morning. The writer has been at some pains to hunt up the ex-Senator's record on this point, and if there is any way in which the latter can disprove the facts set forth he should lose no time in doing so. As the case now stands, he is convicted of having invariably voted with the soft-money crowd while in the Senate, and of having more recently indulged in the hope that he might become the candidate of that element, and of having denied that he did so vote and aspire.

The St. Louis Republican wants to have monopoly of the right to censure and reprove the tendency in the South to push conspicuous Confederates into Congress. It takes THE TRIBUNE shaply to task in one issue for referring to this tendency, and in another issue denounces this very proclivity in a State as far North as Missouri. The Confederates of that State have placed in Senate F. M. Cockrell for no other merit or reason than his bitter and uncom nising border-ruffian, Rebel record, for h is a man of not much ability, and knows beyond what nothing of statesmanship beyond what he has picked up since he was sent to Washington to occupy the chair once filled by Tom Benton. And they are resolved to mate him with another ultra Confederate. The Republican pleads in vain for the election of a Union Democrat. Its exhortations in this behalf are treated with jeers and contempt, and the paper itself with abuse and contumely, by the dominant Confederate faction. With this evidence of sectional prejudice and Rebel intolerance right under its nose, it would be more becoming the Republican to preserve silence in the matter in issue if it no longer possesses the courage of its opinions. The proscriptive, Rebel bulldozers will not hold t in any higher respect for denying the truth in the way of apology for them.

It will be read with surprise that Gen. GRANT, after meeting with a handsome ovation in Dublin, has met with a boorish and inhospitable reception in Cork. The cause of this snub we presume to be a remark made by Gen. Grant some time ago relative to the use of public money for sectarian schools, the exact purport of which we have forgot ten, and which made little or no impression at the time even upon the Catholic Irishmer of this country. The Corkonians, however, have seen fit to pick up an idle rumor about something that occured in this country of free speech a long time ago, and which has passed out of the memory of our own people, and to make it the occasion of a display of animosity which is very remarkable, considering the proverbial hospitality of the Irish people. Gen. GRANT is visiting Ireland as the representative of the American people, who have always been friendly to the Irish, and of a country which has more Irish people among its citizens than Queen Vicro-RIA rules over. His views on the question of popular liberty are coincident with those of DANIEL O'CONNELL, the greatest of Irishmen. He fought to liberate millions of bondmen, and was successful. For two terms he was President of this Republic, and in his constituency were millions of Irishmen. His visit to Ireland is, as he stated in his Dublin speech, for the purpose of seeing the country whence so many have emigrated to the United States and to get acquainted with its people. His visit was in the nature of a ompliment. For the people of Cork, therefore, to hunt up an old and perverted story, for the sake of putting an affront upon him, not only showed a want of appreciation of Gen. Grant's real character, but was a direct insult to the whole American nation, which has done so much for Ireland. It was the act of boors and bigots, and will be resented not only by the remainder of the people of Ireland, but by all respectable Irishmen in the United States. The largerminded, more appreciative, and hospitable people of other parts of Ireland will make Gen. Grant ample amends for the bad breeding and churlishness of the Southern Corkonians, whose religious bigotry and hatred of the black race, for whom Gen. GRANT opened the way to liberty, have led

them to such a pitiful exhibition. THE FUTURE OF AMERICA.

There is scarcely room for doubt that this country is about to enter upon an era of great prosperity. The resumption of specie payments has been accomplished, and it is predicted, not without reason, that the coin reserve in the Treasury will increase rather than diminish under the new regime. This theory is supported by two substantial rea-

(1) That the maintenance of coin pay ments for a short time will release and throw into circulation the bulk of private hoards of gold and silver, and that these will naturally low into the Treasury, since all experience monstrates the fact that, by an intelligen people, convertible paper money is almost invariably preferred to coin on the obvious ground of its greater convenience.

tion that the present state of our foreign

Important trade changes do not take place suddenly, except upon the intervention of important causes in the nature of revulsions. The currents made by trade are strong and the channels deep. We been long in reaching the conditions which permit a favorable balance of trade. For the year just closed this balance amounts to \$300,000,000, and for the last three years it aggregates \$600,000,000. This vast sum came back to us in the form of evidences of debts contracted in Europe,-Government, railway, and municipal bonds Had not Europe been able to lend us money in our time of tribulation, her Governments would not have been able to stand the balance-of-trade strain of the last three years. The gold of England, France, and Germany would have flowed into our coffers, and those nations would inevitably have been in a state of suspension to-day. While the present state of our foreign trade continues, there will be no difficulty in maintaining specie payments. But it is strongly probable that England will have much greater difficulty in maintaining her specie reserve during the coming year than she has had during the past six months. The easy maintenance of coin payments in the United States means ncreasing confidence in our securities abroad This again means advance in their market value. And it must be borne in mind that the thing exported is the cheapest thing in

Given, then, a continuing large balance of trade in our favor with England, and it follows that, to retain gold in its vaults, the Bank of England mr A make it the dearest thing in the market. This can only be done by advancing the rate of interest-making the price of the use of money high. If the year 1879 should show a balance of foreign trade in our favor equal to that of 1878,-300 million dollars,—the strain upon England would be immense. The effect upon Germany would be equally, and probably more, disastrous, since, in a contest for the possession of gold, England has the advantage of a vastly greater accumulation of hoarded wealth. France is very strong industrially and financially, and hence would be able to hold a nearly even race with England.

Assuming, then, the continuance of our present volume of foreign trade balance, it is by no means improbable that the Bank of England will be compelled, during the current year, to advance the rate of interest to the highest point known to its history, and perhaps to the point of collapse, involving a suspension of coin payments. That this state of things, with its possible, not to say probable, involvement of disastrous consequences during the next twelve months, causes serious apprehension in the minds of British statesmen and political economists

is not to be doubted. Mr. Goschen, Chairman of the English lelegation to the late International Moneary Conference at Paris, gave voice to this feeling of alarm when he said: " Were the novement for the rejection of silver, as money of full power, to proceed from State to State, the result would not be less than disastrous." But in giving utterance to this ness public, and that the deficiencies which

prophetic observation the speaker did not, in behalf of England, propose to abandon the single gold standard for England! Upon the stockholders instead of applying them his peculiarly English attitude of Mr. foschen it is scarcely necessary to remark. It is as if he had said: "Gentlemen, silver s good enough for other nations, but gold is not too good for England."

When England demonetized silver in 1816. her statesmen did not foresee that the young Republic across the water, consisting of a eople sprung from British loins, might in ittle more than half a century become her greatest competitor for the gold reserve of the world. England wanted dear money beause low money meant low wage-rates, and low wage-rates meant the command of the narkets of the world by British manufactures. But the tension was too great; the last hair was placed upon the laborer's back. and his back has been broken: he "struck." was "locked out," and in idleness draws his mean pittance from the reserve fund of the Union," but in the near perspective the horrible alternative of the almshouse doors opening to receive his half-famished family haunts his mind. And as sure as effect follows cause, as certain it is that a great exodus of British people will set towards our shores as result of the misery which prevails throughout England

Already the Irish and their descendants in the United States outnumber the Irish in Ireland, as was significantly remarked by Gen. GRANT at his late reception in the City of Dublin, and native-born Englishmen, the immigrants of former years, are literally scattered over the face of the country, from Maine to California. As we have already remarked, the thing exported is the cheapest thing in the market. It follows that when a nation exports its men, women, and children. it does so because they are the cheapest thing in the market. But ADAM SMITH Says: The most decisive mark of the prosperity of any country is the increase of the num ber of its inhabitants,"-and nobody has had the hardihood to dispute the proposition.

Mr. Smith further remarks:

Though the wealth of a country should be very great, yet if it has been long stationary, we must not expect to find the wages of labor very high in it. The funds destined for the payment of wages, the revenue and stock of its inhabitants, may be of the greatest extent; but if they have continued for several centuries of the same or very nearly of the same extent, the number of laborers employed every year could easily supply, and even more than supply, the number wanted the following year. There could seldom be any scarcity of ands, nor would the masters be obliged to old against one another in order to get them. The hands, on the contrary, would in this case naturally maltiply beyond their employment. There would be a constant scarcity of employment, and the laborers would be obliged to bid against one another in order to get it. If in such a country the wages had ever been more than sufficient to maintain the laborer, and to enable him to bring a family, the competition of the laborers and interest of the masters would soon reduce teem to the lowest rate which is consistent with common humanity. Mr. SMITH further remarks:

To illustrate his proposition Mr. SMITH cited China, but, curiously enough, we find a hundred years later that the country in which he lived and wrote is approaching the ondition he described.

The immediate probable international effects of the new era of prosperity upon which the United States seems about to enter are sufficiently startling. But the remote effects promise to be more startling still. The resources of the country may be said, for the present, to be simply inexhaustible. If they are judiciously developed and husbanded, they are undoubtedly sufficient to attract to these shores a large share of the accumulated treasures of art in all other countries. NA POLEON sacked conquered cities and appro oristed their hoards of precious objects in order to lavish them upon Paris. His triamphs were triumphs of the sword. He was the great art-robber king of modern times, and to this day Paris reflects his robberies in her museums and treasures of ancient art. It is not improbable that the United States what the sword of Napoleon

THE REPORT OF THE UNION PACIFIC GOVERNMENT DIBECTORS.

The Government Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad monopoly have made their Annual Report in a gingerly fashion, as might be expected of men holding the position of censors of the road and at the same time receiving pay from it. It has already been nnounced that one of the most useful and prominent of the Directors, CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, Jr., a man who from large experience and observation of railroad matters was admirably qualified for the position, has resigned, because he recognizes the absurdity of attempting to act as a censor upon the Company while enjoying its hospitality and salary. It is easy enough to see that no Director acting under such an embarrassment can do his duty with thorough impartiality, and that if he attempted to do so the unpleasantness of his situation would once force him out of it.

person likes to criticise another who is lavishing favors upon him, and it was probably in his efforts to do his duty as it ought to be done that Mr. Apams at once ecognized the embarrassing if not absurd position in which he was placed. It adds to the absurdity of the situation that the Director is also shorn of the proper amount of power that he ought to exercise by the Executive Committee, who manage the details of its internal organization without intervention on the part of the Directors.

Even with the pressure of these embar-

rassments upon them, the Directors are not

able to escape the impression that, judged by the proper standards, there are many deficiencies in the management of the road, though they seek to gloss it over with the declaration that the property of the Company is being brought up to a fair degree of average excellence, which is not saying much. We find further from their report that the policy pursued by the Company is not as liberal as it should be, nor such as the country has a right to expect or the Government to insist upon; that its treatment of the business public is marked by illiberality; and that its management is characterized by crudeness and want of system. Had these Directors been in a position to express their honest convictions, without the inevitable bias that grows out of their dependence upon the Company, they would have gone more deeply into the details of this gigantic monopoly and the causes of the general deficiencies which they touch upon so tenderly They would boldly have announced what has long been apparent to the country, that this road, one-half the expense of which came out of donations from the public, which divided an amount equal to its Government bonds among the corruptionists of the Credit-Mobilier, which has issued an amount of stock equal to its bonds, and paid out its net earnings in dividends to its shareholders, which is a sponge taking in everything and giving back nothing, -they would, we say, have boldly and without evasion declared that this great road is administered in the interests of the stock market and speculators, and not in the interests of the busito the material wants of the road, and enabling it to meet in a liberal manner the

wants of the business public, as such a great trunk line should. Had they not been occupying the position of sinecures, laying in with the road and drawing pay from it, they would boldly have condemned its unjust dis-criminations, its combinations with ocean vessels to keep up extortionate rates its secret contracts with favored parties, and its system of unjust and illibera dealing with other parties and roads which cannot protect themselves. They would em-phatically notify the Government that it has failed to carry out the provisions of the THURMAN bill, and called upon Congress to compel it to perform its obligations. Apologetic as this report is, it nevertheles

contains enough to convince the country that the road is not managed as it should be, that it is a monopoly operating against trans continental trade, and that it is not fulfilling its obligations. There is enough in it to suggest to Congress the necessity of prompt and energetic action. Hitherto this great monopoly has not only held the country in its grip, imposing such restrictions as suited its selfish, grasping purposes, but it has controlled Congress in such a manner that every member seemed to be paralyzed whenever the country demanded relief. There is little probability that the present Congress will do anything, but if the next Congress has any regard for the wishes of the people it will address itself to the work of reform. It will select men of courage, ability, and experience to fill the Government Directorships, and emancipate them from any pressure the Company may bring to bear upon them, by paying them out of the Public Treasury and demanding of them a rigid and impartial performance of their duties. It will enact such legislation as will make it impossible to establish unjust discriminations and extortionate rates, and to compel merchants to enter into ruinous contracts. It will make the Company live up to its agreements, and carry out in good faith the obligations which Congress has hitherto imposed. Until Congress has the courage to grapple with this great monopoly, and reverse the present system of management, there can be no hope for relief from an oppression which will continue to increase in severity and to operate with renewed detriment to the business interests of the country.

SATURDAY'S FIRE. The local columns of THE TRIBUNE this morning present an elaborate and graphic ecount of the burning of what has been known as the Honore Building, locafed on the northwest corner of Adams and Dear born streets, and opposite the incompleted Custom-House. The fire occasioned unusua commotion in the city, for several reasons The block of buildings-for such it was practically-was one of the largest and most costly of the New Chicago. It was the temporary abiding-place of the Post-Office, and Gen. SHERIDAN'S Military Headquarters The Chicago & Alton Railroad had recently moved its general offices there. And there were also several of the leading law-offices of the city, including those of Isham & Lin-COLN. LAWRENCE, CAMPBELL & LAWRENCE, and PADDOCK & IDE. The location of the building, near the centre of the city, and in the neighborhood of some of the leading hotels, theatres, newspaper offices, and other business blocks, naturally aroused a general feeling of apprehension. Fortunately, there was litt wind, and the prompt appearance and efficient working of the Fire-Department, in spite of the intense cold, confined the confis-

This was the second fire on the same spot. A similar building had been completed just before the Great Fire of 1871, and shared then the common fate of destruction. The pres ent structure was erected by Mr. Honors almost immediately, but chiefly at the expense of the Connecticut Mutual Insurance Company, which ultimately bought it under a mortgage sale. It remained unoccupied for several years, and has only been fully tenanted within the past few months. It is the third experience of the Chicago Post-Office with the familiar fire-fiend. The first was in The Fire of 1871, when the Government Building, now known as Haverly's Theatre, was gutted and abandoned. The second was in the large fire of July 14, 1874. when the office was located in the old Methodist Church edifice corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. The Post-Office has now been moved to the new Singer Building, which has already passed through the ordeal of fire twice, and may hopefully be regarded as exempt from

any new attack for some time to come. The loss by Saturday's fire will hardly ex. ceed \$115,000, of which \$100,000 is on the building. The structure was erected in 1872 on the site of one destroyed by the fire of the previous year. It cost \$250,000, of which amount \$100,000 was borrowed from the Connecticut Mutual Life-Insurance Company, which had loaned \$300,000 to erect the old building. The property fell finally into the hands of the Company, which bid it in at the mortgage sale for \$500,000, the indebtedness having been swelled by interest, taxes, etc., to \$540,000, and it expended \$50,000 in completing it. There was \$200, 000 insurance on the structure, scattered in sums of from \$2,500 to \$10,000 in variou companies.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the engine-room or some contiguous apar-a ment in the basement, and it took a sudden shoot up the elevator-shaft, which furnished it at once with material and a draft. It was this fact which rendered it impossible for the Fire-Department to fight the flames from the top or inside the building, and this also which so seriously endangered the lives of several persons who were saved by the skill and intrepidity of the firemen. There was a large amount of framework in the building, and it had one of those patent fire-traps known as a French roof; nevertheless, had the elevator-way been constructed of fire-brick, or lined with boileriron, the fire might have been smothered in

its infancy. The loss and confusion which will result from this third burning of the Post-Office will increase public indignation at the neglect and rascality which are responsible for the unfinished condition of the new Government Building. It is some seven years since work on the new Government Building was begun, and there is not a reasonable doubt that it would have been completed, and the Post-Office safely housed in a fire-proof structure, if the work had been done honestly, conscientiously, and economically. There seems to be scarcely any event nowadays in the nature of a calamity in which official corruption does not cut some figure. Saturda evening's fire furnishes a new reason for the vigorous prosecution of the men who are believed to have been implicated in the Chi-

The outcome of the fire is as fortunate a could have been expected under the circumstances in which it originated and spread, and with the conditions surrounding it. The firemen did noble work in a temperature which almost paralyzed outdoor energy; several of them were carried off looking like frozen carcasses of humanity, but it is hoped that the best of care will restore them. The police, too, acted generally with discretion and judgment, but it would be better if the practice prevailed in Chicago of making a cordon around three or four blocks in case of such a fire, and absolutely prohibiting every one from stepping inside the limits except those actively engaged. The warning which the conflagration should impress upon all at this time, when furnaces and stoves are stoked up to their utmost capacity, is the exercise of strict and constant care.

The New Orleans Times offered a premium or the best poem expressing the gratitude of the Southern people to the people of the North for their generous aid during the yellow-fever epidemic. Over 150 poems were offered, and the Committee finally, after a three-weeks' struggie with their duties, awarded the prize to Mr. HENRY GUY CARLETON. The poem i printed at length in the Times of Jan. 1, and if his is the best of the lot, some of the balance of the 149 must have been bad enough. We will not be guilty of such sectionalism as to allege that the reason of the worthlessness of these poetic efforts is found in the fact that the Times limited its contributors to residents of the South, because that section has given us some of the best and brightest of our poets. But we are inclined to seek for the cause in another quarter, to wit .: that genuine poetry cannot be written to order. The poet is born, not made, and so it is seldom indeed that a poem is produced upon contract, as a suit of clothes is made, or a piece of machinery manufactured, according to a given pattern. The poet hates limitations, and despises the require ments of the revised statutes. But to come back to our muttons. Here is an extract from the poem in question, and if anybody can get much satisfaction out of it, he can do better than we have been able to do:

than we have been able to do:
In Polynesian seas behold
The shining sequel! such as—exquisite
In maze of feathers-fronded palm and ferms
And latticed vine—idyllic Fancy holds,
To shame beloved Amazonic isles,
Or vistas sacred Ganges, crystalline
From glacial Himalayas, clasps secure
In amorous perspective. There, engirt
By mirror-waters, scintillant, it les—
A spectacle of color and of life. A speciacle of color and of life Serene to passing mariners—and drea Where languid-idle winds weave pass

And so on to the extent of over two morta columns in the Times. The yellow fever was bad enough, and we are glad that Mr. CARLI ton's poetry differs from it in that it is no contagious. The Southern people certainly annot be satisfied in expressing their gratitud in that round-about way.

LOGAN'S Literary Bureau says "THE TRIBUN bolted the nomination of GEORGE E. WHITE for State Senator because he was favorable to the nomination of Logan for Senator." Th first lie is the assertion that Mr. WHITE was to contradict that report started by the "Liter ary Bureau gang," as he well knew it would lie that THE TRIBUNE "bolted his noming tion." The Convention split in two before making a Senatorial nomination and each faction nominated a candidate: The Tribune sup ported the nominee of the east end of the district while the Journal and Staats-Zeitung supported the candidate of the west-enders; the beaten andidate, Col. TAYLOR, received 1.311 to 2,227 or WHITE, the successful one, while the Demo cratic candidate only got as many votes as TAY of being lost to the Republicans. But the mo significant part of the contest was the number of rotes the Fiat concern was able to divert to Mas KELL, the "National" candidate, viz.: 348 votes. That was the measure of its influence in ly, by its beretical teachings, supported the Fiat candidate, be would not have received half is many votes as he did. Treacherously calling tself a Republican paper while preaching Fia National sophistry, it poisoned a good many Re-publican minds, and caused them to support the National-Fiat ticket. By thus sailing under false lican cause than Brick POMEROT's "Hot Drops" and SAM CARY's harangues but toogether. It is a pretty concern to prate about

The publication of the Annual Review of the Commerce of Chicago for 1878 has been an eve pener to some of the people down at the big bridge. The St. Louis Republican, commenting on the grain statistics of Chicago, makes this

on the grain statistics of Chicago, makes this candid confession:

In 1877 the receipts of corn in Chicago amounted to 48, 600, 000 bushels; in 1878 the quantity of corn received in that market is reported as aggreating more than 63, 000, 000 bushels, an increase of about 15, 000, 000 bushels in one year. In 1877, there were received in the St. Louis market 11, 847, 771 bushels of corn; in 1878, the total receipts of corn by St. Louis operators amounted to 8, 816, 544 bushels. a reduction in the amount of receipts of 3, 031, 227 bushels. While the net gain in the corn trade of Chicago amounts to 15, 000, 000 bushels in one year, during the same time the corn trade of St. Louis has fallen off more than 3, 000, 000 bushels. And yet we are told that St. Louis is destined to be the great corn emporium of the world! Our people have devoted too much time to prophesying, and, altogether, they have bestowed too little attention to the course of events occurring in their natural order,—in other words, while the people of St. Louis have been amusing themselves in predicting, others have engaged in the severe labor of acting.

The Nashville American thinks that "THE TRIBUNE, perhaps, forgets that the whippingpost and pillory, those twin relics of the past, are older than Slavery, and in this country certainly belonged as much to early New England Colonies, if not States, as to any Southern State." If the American will post up a little on outhern history it will discover that the vhipping-post was erected in the South as early as the landing of the first cargo of kidnapped Africans in Virginia, 259 years ago, and that the arbarism has continued to be practiced in the South ever since; whereas both the whippingpost and the pillory have been abolished in the North so long that the memory of no man runneth to the contrary. The question is not that he vile and disgraceful brutality was practiced n both sections several centuries ago in the days of bigotry and cruelty, but the point is, Why does the South continue to disgrace itself by retaining the pillory and whipping-post? THE TRIBUNE says again that no whipping-post State will furnish the pext President. Does the American doubt it?

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has been read out of the party in Illinois by the politicians. - Milwaukee

Yes, by the "politicians" composing Logan's Literary Bureau, who run the dead-beat Fiat orgap. THE TRIBUNE has also been read out of the party in Wisconsin by the back-pay salarygrabber who runs the Daily Murphey. THE TRIBUNE is read out of political fellowship by defaulting officeholders, subsidy agents, whisky-thieves, undervaluation Treasury robbers, professional corruptionists, lobby vultures, and prey on the tody politie. They take a turn at reading-out THE TRIBUNE as often as it intereres with their little games, and that is quite requent y.

DAVID A. WELLS will retire from the Presi lency of the American Social Science Association at the annual meeting in January.

Scarlet fever is spreading so rapidly Sweet cider at the White House ear's Day. No sticks in it.

SENATORIAL.

Evidences that the Crop of Candidates Has Not Been Winter-Killed.

Springfield's Population Already Increased by Numerous New Arrivals.

Logan Reserved as to Newspaper Men. but Profuse as to Legislators.

The Scramble for the Minor Offices Engaging Its Share of Attention.

patriots of Illinois are rapidly congregating a

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Triouns.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 5.—The spontaneous

loes not want an office. The Sabbath stillness of the streets of Springfield was disturbed this norning by the tramp of the unballowed feet of the swaggering politician as he journeyed from the railway-station to the hotel, cold oisy, and profane. At the Leland this morning about 100 gentlemen have already arrived. and searcely a room of any kind can be had at that hostelry without it having been previously engaged. This crowd will be greatly increased by the arrival of th nob to-morrow morning. Those on the ground at the present time are mostly candidates for some office, commencing with that of United States Senator and going on down to engine stoker for the House of Representatives. All of these have claims upon the party, and, like Mrs. Leo Hunter's friends in "Pickwick," they are " celebrated for their works and talents." Prominent among the arrivals here are John A Logan and his friends and family, who have enrenched themselves behind a barrier of reserve which no newspaper correspondent can pene trate. The warm sympathies and the tender sensibilities of the newspaper man are chilled by the frosty reticence of these people, and his enthusiastic nature is awed and his ardor dampened by their lofty bearing. With a modesty characteristic of the man, Gen. Logan claims the caucus and election on the first ballot. Having confidence in his strength, he will pre-cipitate the Senatorial caucus, and rush into the fight at as early a day as possible. By an act of Congress, Jan. 21 is the day fixed for both branches of the Legislature to meet in their respective chambers and ballot for the election of United States Senator. They will meet in joint session every day thereafter, and cast at least one ballot for Senator until the candidate is elected. Thursday, Jan. 17, has been spoken of by the Republican party managers as the time when the Senatorial caucus will take place. The time for this important conference has, however, not been irrevocably fixed, and if Logan continues to be confident, he will endeavor to appeal to his friends and supporters to fix an earlier date. Gen. Oglesby has not yet arrived on the ground, though he is expected to-morrow. Maj. Stillwell, of the United States Marshal's office at Chicago, has, however, arrived, and lighted hospitable fires in the apartments of the old veteran. The Hon. C. B. Farwell has not made his appearance here, either, and anxious inquiries are being made for both these promising candidates by their friends. Some of Logan's friends are circulating the robust rumor that Farwell is going to make his appearance here with bags of gold, and that he is going to try to prejudice the minds of plastic members against Logan and in favor of himself by this kind of argument. It will thus be seen that lying has begun early, and it will probably be vigorously kept up until will dawn again. The fact is, from the appearance of things here to-night, it is impossible to form any judgment as to the status of affairs. The vanguard of the grand army only has reached here, and their talk forms no good

easis for an opinion. There will be a wider

field for enlightenment to-morrow night, prob-

The Senatorial question, however, is not the exciting topic of conversation at the present moment. The question of the hour is, shall be Speaker?" The candidates for this honorable and responsible position are both numerous and respectable. No less than five aspirants are in the field, and are now on the ground pressing their claims. The Hon. Isaac L. Morrison, of Morgan, for the moment has the lead, apparently, for the reason that he commands the support of Logan, and that states Morrison for Speaker in consideration of certain votes for Senator which Morrison agrees to deliver to Logan. It seems very probable that Morrison and Logan will sink or swim in the same boat. If Morrison is elected Speaker of the House, Logan's chances will be enhanced. If that gentleman is defeated, then the reverse will be true. The Hon. Thomas F. Mitchell, of Bloomington, probaply has Lo Senatorial combination,-at least no trace of Mr. Mitchell is a man of talent, character, and long experience in legislative bodies, and would make an able and efficient presiding Then comes Mr. W. H. Thompson, of Cook, and William A. James, of Lake, both of whom are physically and mentally qualified to dis charge the ordinary duties of the posi-tion. Mr. Thompson was a member of the Thirtieth General Assembly, and has had considerable experience in legislative bodies, while Mr. James showed himself, as Chairman of the last Republican State Conven tion and as an occupant of the Chair tempora rily during the Thirtieth General Assembly, man of rare ability as a presiding officer. The Hon. James Shaw, of Mt. Carroll, who was Speaker of the last House of Representatives, is again an aspirant; but with not much show of success, so far as present indications go. The Hon. F. K. Granger, Temporary Speaker of the last House of Representatives, was a candidate for Speaker early in the season, but it is understood that he has dropped entirely out of the race. The Hon. E. B. Sherman, of Cook, whose name was mentioned frequently in this connection soon after election, has retired from the contest, if a failure to follow up the clamor his friends raised for him can be considered a withdrawal from a battle which he did not volu arily enter. Mr. C. H. Frew, a Nationalist, of Ford County, will be the candidate of his clan, it is understood. The candidates for the minor offices are too numerous to mention by name. Mr. W. B. Tay lor, of Marshall, and Mr. Sam Parker of Cook, are rival contestants for the office of Chief Clerk of the House, while Mr. James H. Paddock, the former Secretary of the Senate. will probably be elected to his old position. Among the candidates for Postmaster of the House are three ladies and several gentlemen.

The ladies' names are Miss Lillie Ray, of Spring-field, Mrs. F. P. Chase, of Henry, and Miss Kate Wilson, of Cass. Three ladies' names also ap pear as candidates for the duties of Postmaste of the Senate, viz.: Mrs. L. D. Whiting, of Bureau, Miss Lillie Harris, of Springfield, and Miss Kate Hayes, also of Springfield. It seems, therefore, that the hankerings for the spoils of office are not confined to the stronger sex alone. There are already a swarm of candidates for committee clerkships and other small, but very comfortable, nositions about the Legislative body. These places are usually filled by an army of political tramps, whose familiar faces appear biennially with the regularity of the sun, and their pertinacity is only equaled by their agonizing and conspicuous poyerty. It seems probable this evening that the Republican caucus to select officers for the House and Senate will meet on Tuesday evening next, though the matter is not definitely determined. The Hon. James Herrington, of Kane, an old Democrat, and for the last fifteen years a Memper of the General Assembly of Illinois, will trobably receive the Democratic vote for alone. There are already a swarm of candidates

Speaker. Though not seeking the honor, many of his friends are pressing his name here to

THE GANG AT WORK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Just on the en. of the meeting of the Legislature a word may of the meeting of the Legislature a word may not be out of place on the Senatorial question from one who has more interest in seeing the State creditably represented than in the success of the mere politician. It is no idle thought to assert that if the intelligence, the progress, the integrity of the Republican party can assert it. self in the Senatorial caucus, then Illinois will

continue to be represented by Gov. Oglesby.

There is no denying the fact that the Logan gang are making the most noise, and that wherever you find a Logan man in any part of the State, he seems to be acting under strict orders to talk as long and as loud as possible in aid of his chief. If noise, bluster, braggadocing and wind were to decide the matter it would be Logan crowd could, to use a sporting phrase, distance all competitors on the first quarter. Here at the Capitol, which is rapidly becoming the centre of the conflict, there is a regular holiday parade made of every stranger who pronounces himself for Logan. The State-House crowd. ambitious to retain their present places, but willing to sacrifice any friend to aid their own and cry of the Logan gang; but these gentle. men are early to scent defeat from afar, and the developments of the last two weeks have caused a quaking in many official knees. They have no answer to the fact that two years are Logan absolutely deprived the Republican party of a United States Senator, and The Tribuxe's interview with Armstrong, Herrington et al., is a nail in the political coffin of the followers of the swarthy Egyptian. In view of the statements of Mr. Farwell,—the truth of which cannot be denied,—and the corroborating statements of other gentlemen already published, the Springfield end of the Logan gang have hard work with the occasional rural Representative who comes here early to secure board, and who is an honest, fair-minded man.

The friends of the Hon. Jehn Baker are more active than they have been, and seem to have hope that he may be successful. These goallsmen point with pride to the success of their candidate as an orator: but the chief point upon which they dwell is Mr. Baker's excessive popularity where he is best known, as demonstrated to the lots election. where he made a gain of quaking in many official knees. They have no

candidate as an orator: but the chief point upon which they dwell is Mr. Baker's excessive popularity where he is best known, as demonstrated in the late election, where he made a gain of over 2,000 votes on the Hon. W. R. Morrison for Congress, and they boldly assert—and no Democrat cenies it—that if Mr. B. had been in this country to make a porsonal canvass he would have been elected. If elected, his friends claim he would be perfectly free from all "estangling alliances," would have no "friends to reward or enemies to punish," but would us the position, first, for the benefit of the whole people, and, secondly, for the benefit of the party at large—not sacrificing its members or principles to perpetuate himself in office.

The candidacy of Mr. Farwell, his dignified manner, and open avowal that the office is cet to be accepted rather than sought, is a proposition so new to the parties who have assumed to be proprietors of the Senatorial office that they are somewhat startle. The machine way of doing these things has been to parcel out offices in the way that will most inure to the benefit of some ring or combination. In casting about for a man who could best do the bidding of the purely machine politician, they would not select a man like Mr. Farwell, But there are strong surface indications of a movement in his favor which may astonial many,—that is, a move on the part of businessmen to elect him,—of men who live by legitimate poisiness, conducted upon legitimate principles. These men can see much good which would arise from having a man like Mr. Farwell would arise from having a man like Mr. Farwell would arise from having a man like Mr. Farwell would arise from having a man like Mr. Farwell would arise from having a man like Mr. Farwell would arise from having a man like Mr. Farwell would arise from having a man like Mr. Farwell would arise from having a man like Mr. Farwell would arise from having a man like Mr. Farwell would arise from having a man like Mr. Farwell would arise from having a man like Mr. cipies. These men can see much good when would arise from having a man like Mr. Farwell in the Senate. His large interests in business matters would be the strongest inducement for him to work hard and unremittingly for any measure which would aid the material interest of the great Northwest,—and these men say has this is of more interest to the pocket-books of this is of more interest, and these men saving this is of more interest to the pocket-books of the people than the success of some one who is gifted only in political intrigue. Again it is asserted that Mr. Farwell would have attached to him none of the preja-dice which must attain to his two more promidice which must attain to his two more promi-nent opponent; the next Senate will be Demo-cratic, and a man who has been firm and un-yielding, but not offensive, can, of course, it is urged, do more good than one, who has been flaunting the red flag for years. Again, the friends of Mr. Farwell urge that neither Loran nor Oglesby have now, have bad, or ean hour the influence with the Administration which a new man would. The most fault things to Mr. that the decent and respectable element with suspicion upon any one whom that a favors. But all should remember that Farwell is not responsible for the edit conduct of that paper, and no doubt is as that the state of the state

The past week has in no way diminished Gor. Oglesby's strength,—his friends are true and tried. There is a large and respectable class of tried. There is a large and respectable class of Republicans who recollect that every two years for twenty years the gallant Dick has raised his voice in defense of the principles of the Republican party wherever and whenever has been called upon. Two years ago Lorge came to the front demanding an indorsement of his course, and, if he could not be elected demanding that no other Republican should be By the same reasoning why should not for Oglesby's course, be indorsed? The Lorge gang tell of having sixty men for him; why do they not give their names? They claim that Farwell or Oglesby will buy up some of Lorge's friends. Who is it that they are afraid will sell out? But there is no right-minded mas who will make this charge against gallant Dick Oglesby; he has won his past trium; he because the good sense and intelligence of the people triumphed. He will win again on that basis of none.

For Logan there are just two classes,—the Ror Logan there are just two classes,—the professed politician, who gets his living by the crumbs which fail from official tables, and the political bummer. These two classes units in singing hosannas to the man whom a few short years ago they dubbed "Dirty-Work Logan." To the first crowd the State-House gang belong, and they will desert him just a soon as they discover that some one else can develop more strength. A bad feature for Logan is that heretofore he has assumed to own the votes of Southern Illinois Republicans. But a new class have sprung up in that section—they are men who have arrived at man's estate since the days when John was noted as a rider at scrub-races and a champion at draw-poker; they know him only by the record he has made as an advocate in the Illinois Legislature of a law which would send back to slavery a perroflying to liberty. Still later, as a man who voted for and took the infamous salary-grab, and at all times as a man who aspires to live by political times as a man who aspires to live by political alone—a "statesman" who shines only by borrowed light, a "lawyer" without a brief, and a politician whose only creed is self; and, so knowing him, there will be a strong feeling against him among the more respectable of Southern Illinois minority members.

politician whose only creed is self; and, so knowing him, there will be a strong feeling against him among the more respectable of Southern Illinois minority members.

The latest tactics of the Logan, Jones, Shepard crowd is to try and "scare" somebody by a threatened boit. Gentlemen who are her seeking subordinate positions give your correspondent names of members who talk londly of not going into caucab because they say that Logan cannot be nominated, and his especial friends will "bolt" in case he is defeated. This is only a part of the hue and cry—it is the same as the tactics of two years ago, when the quiet but firm watchword was passed along the line of Logan or no Republican.

But the old guard of the party,—the men who stood by The Tribung in the days when Logan would willingly have beaded a mob to assauli its editor,—the men who were Republicans when it cost something to be such,—the men of honesty, and who are not corrupt, are coming to the front, and, while gallant old Dick Oglesby may be defeated, it is an established fact that he will not be succeeded by John A. Logan

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.
OTTAWA, Ill., Jan. 4.—A few days since First National Bank for the purpose of infinement

ing the action of the LaSalle County Reprequestion. Pains were taken to invite only known Logan men. In the resolutions adopted at said meeting, those present assumed that they represented the sentiment of Republicans of this vicinity. Great dissatisfaction is felt at such action, and the following preamble and resoluions were adorted at a meeting held last even ions were adorted at a meeting held last to which Republicans of all factions invited, the doors being open to all:

WHEREAS, Being firm and carnest supporter the Republican party, and candidly and emphasily disbelieving in and unanimously condens the practice of holding secret and clandes meetings in a by and secret place (when and when the process of the secret place (when and when the practice of the secret place (when and when the secret place (when the sec

or delegated power from a being also steadily oppos self-chosen few arrogati as well as dictatorial pow as well as dictatoria that every man, particula office, should be heard in ostracised and condemned further believing that the meetings in a seel notice to any who may per representative right, which stone and the principle of publicin party; therefore, the Resolved, That we hereby ally unjust and wrong, at the action of an unchosed secret meeting in Ottawa, in resolutions were adopted to the members of the Generic county to give their adhecounty to give their adne Jonn A. Logan for United S Resolved, That que and serious reflections and serious reflections and Representatives, a will rise above, may, a deam and contemn, and and arrogant few the shall not do in.

Resolved, That we do tion that a majority of Lexibility country of the shall not shall not shall not shall not do in. tion that a majority of Lasalle County are in United States Senator have every reason to be and the judgment of a in favor of the re-elect Resolved, That we

integrity and capac

entatives, and bel

vassing the merits of

will cast their votes accord what will best subage constituents, and will a gance of an unauthorize say nothing of an expe-desire only to be on the teap the accamulating s Special Di INDIANAPOLIS, In ing that it is Sunda at the hotels to-nigh over the position of Henry S. Couthorne, of Osborn, of Elkhart, ar voring the latter. Albany, who has be thinks he leads al show. Republicans Maj. J. W. Gordon, of er twenty years ago. To Ohio County, appeared as a Senator. He was on the as Lieutenant-Governor, as minated for Cong He canvassed till ab and then windrew, D. New, who was

> AMUS ... WILHEL

The appearance resterda in conjunction with the C North Side Turner Hall, w grand popular demonstrated appreciation of the world's Beer and tobacco were be entire space. But the seat hall fell far short of the de all the standing-room tion to accommodate the third was ladies. And the thusiastic as it was large, its light and approval amountin at times, while now and aga at times, while now and aga-breathless silence and swayed mighty genius of the master occasion calculated to arou best work, and it may well-Wilhemj has been heard to since his arrival in Americ took of the spirit of the room except for marvel an numbers were the brilling with orchestral accompa core,in response to an imper string which was in exquisite dash and dazzle of the Paga playing of the Ernst arrange airs completely curaptured ence, putting them in a profor the presentation which tencore,—a laurel wreath p address by Mr. Emil Dietzec Chicago Orchestra in testii admiration of Herr Wilhelmf tro, which he received with a string which was in exquis tro, which he received with ately following came the familiar by the Thomas organ, and string and The solo was taken by with a majestic breadth and that came to his listeners in produced another tempest bravos, to which there was a save a repetition of the er was graciously done. The Mr. Rosenbecker's baton, very best endeavors, and manner deserving of ail pre-

To the Editor of T I am constrained to believe had been thoroughly cogniz ments that have been made I have had the exclusive con would have extended to me ing the "small army of s also inclined to differ with Company succeeds in drawin refined, or wealthy class of witnessed several notable house. I confess I do no are to come from. Pikindness to give cree sums of money I himprove my theater in every kindness to give creck sums of money I by improve my theatre in every the public than no more clea appointed place of amu America, for proof of which invite inspection, not alone mentor, who guides his pen I long since acted, but alserative.

CARD FROM MR.

erally.

In conclusion, allow me to confidence upon a generou public to approve of my medity at all times, as well as described. ing season of Italian (

An error was made in Su garding the opening of sale at Haverly's. The sale doc

WINTER NAVIO Milwaukez, Wis., Jan. Charlotte Raab arrived her from Sutton's Bay, Grand T

of wood. The vessel left & 28th of December, encounts and anchored at North Man she remained three days. she left her anchorage and nof the passage without fur Capt. Buchanan reports little anow at the lower con of Latemperature has been much to the present time. The Retendance in the lower control of the passa a considerable extent, but no is the first sail arrival at Mily

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan.

Dopular meeting was held is sider plans for the alleviation of Bloomington. A meeting of Bloomington. A meeting or Reed, who Friday had ap committees to co-operate wi to be appointed by the peof was largely attended by less ing. Receiving, and District was largely attended by lea-ing. Receiving, and Distrit-were appointed. Next Wedn of all sorts are to be received. Thursday are to be distribu-county are giving aid and su applicants, among them a formerly been in good circus

MADAME AND New York, Jan. 5.—At I

thim,—of men who live by leginss, conducted upon legitimate pross, conducted upon legitimate pross, conducted upon legitimate pross, conducted upon legitimate pross, conducted upon like Mr. Farwel
tte. His large interests in busines
uild be the strongest inducement
work hard and unremittingly for any
tich would aid the material interests.
Northwest,—and these men say that
ore interest to the pocket-books of
than the success of some one who is
ly in political intrigue. Again,
ered that Mr. Farwell would
thed to him none of the pretime to the conductive to the pretime to the conductive t

ago 71mes, for it must be admit keent and respectable element it don upon any one whom that all should remember that not responsible for the edito that paper, and no doubt is as m t its fulsome praise as any of

week has in no way diminished Go

where has in to way diminished contrencti,—his friends are true and reis a large and respectable class of who recollect that every two year ears the gallant Dick has raised his elense of the principles of the party wherever and whenever he led upon. Two years ago Logan frost demanding an indorsement se, and, if he could not be elected that no other Republican should be reasoning why should not Govourse be indorsed? The Logan having sixty men for him; why do e their names? They claim that glesby will buy up some of Logan's no is it that they are afraid will but there is no right-minded mark the charge against galiant Dick has won his past triumphs because see and intelligence of the people He will win again on that basis w

there are just two classes,—the oblician, who gets his living by the fall from official tables, and the man who are two classes unite him as to the man whom a few short hey dubbed "Dirty-Work Logan," rowd the State-House gang belong, will desert him just at they discover that some one of the strength. A bad feature that heretofote he has assumed to so Southern Illinois Republicants have sprung up in that section who have arrived at man's estate when John was noted as a rider and a champion at draw-poker; monly by the record he has made to in the Illinois Legislature of a build send back to slavery a negroty. Still later, as a man who voted the infamous safary-grab, and at man who aspires to live by politica tesman" who shines only by bown and the more respectable of Southern ity members.

tactics of the Logan, Jones, Sheptotry and "scare" somebody by bott. Gentlemen who are her ordinate positions give your names of members who of not going into cauchas say that Logan cannot-re nomical sepecial friends will "bolt "lated. This is only a part of the interest who may be the line of Logan or mo Recurrence of the same as the tactics of two and the line of Logan or mo Recurrence of the logan or mo Recurrence of the logan or more respectable of the lated. This is only a part of the line of Logan or mo Recurrence of the logan or more respectable of the lated. This is only a part of the line of Logan or more respectable of the lated. The lated when Logan cannot-re nomical the line of Logan or more respectable of the lated will be the lated. This is only a part of the lated the lated of the party,—the men who

cuard of the party,—the men who TRIBUNE in the days when Loran y have headed a shot to assault men who were Republicant the men who were Republicant who are not corrupt, are coming to while gallant old Dick Oriest di, it is an established fact that succeeded by John A. Logan NELLA.

WON'T HAVE IT.

delegated power from any source whatever; and eight also steadily opposed to the practice of left closes few arcogating to themselves oracilis if thoses few arcogating to themselves oracilis if the process of the second series and the second series and the second series and condemned without a hearing; and strated and condemned without a hearing; and strated believing that the holding of such expartite believing that the holding of such expartite believing that the holding of such expartite of the cherished principles of equality and entire of the cherished principles of equality and entire of the cherished principles of equality and entire of the cherished principles of the access of the Resolved. That we hereby condemn as intrinsical section of an unchosen few at their recent certains of the contraction of the cherished principles of the success of the recent section of an unchosen few at their recent certains were adopted requesting or instructing colutions were adopted and colutions were adopted the colutions were adopted the colutions were adopted the colutions were adopted the colutions were TE GANG AT WORK.
To the Editor of The Tribuna.

IRLD, Ill., Jan. 4.—Just on the ling of the Legislature a word of place on the Senatorial que ho has more interest in seein tably represented than in the surpolitician. It is no idle thought the intelligence, the progress the Republican party can assers senatorial caucus, then Illinois to be represented by Gov. Oglesby no denying the most noise, and out find a Logan man in any parties seems to be acting under silly under the action of an unchosen few at their recent the action of an unchosen few at their recent the action were adopted requesting or instructing the members of the Gengral Assembly from this county to give their adharence and support to Jonn A. Locan for United States Senator.

Resolved. That questions fraught with as great importance as the selection of a United States Senator are questions which demand grave thought and serious reflection upon the part of Senators and Representatives, and that we feel assured they will like above, nay, scorn and indignantly condemi and contemn, any effort by any self-delegated and arrogant few to dictate to them what they shall or shall not do in a representative capacity.

Resolved. That we do not believe in the assertion that a majority of the Republican voters of LaSale County are in favor of John A. Logan for United States Senator, but, on the contrary, we mean the judgment of a majority of such voters are in favor of the re-election of Senator Oglesby.

Resolved. That we have full confidence in the interity and capacity of our Senator and Representatives, and believe that after carefully canvasing the merits of the various candidates they will cast their votes according to their convictions of what will best subserve the interests of their constituents, and will not be misled by the arroconstituents, and will not be misled by the arroconstituents of the property of the property. the fact that two years are Lord deprived the Republican party of the Senator, and The Tribury's at Armstrong, Herrington, et al., is political coffin of the followers, y Egyptian. In view of the state, the truth of which some the senate of the truth of which and the corroborating states there gentlemen already publishes dield end of the Logan gang has with the occasional rural Rem the comes here early to secure boar an housest, faur-minded man, and some the truth of the successful. These goats with pride to the success of the san or-tor; but the chief point up dwell is Mr. Baker's excessive populate in the success of the san or-tor; but the chief point up dwell is Mr. Baker's excessive populate in the success of the san or-tor; but the chief point up dwell is Mr. Baker's excessive populate in the success of the san or-tor; but the chief point up dwell is Mr. Baker's excessive populate in the success of the san or-tor; but the chief point up decided in the success of the san or-tor; but the chief point up dwell is Mr. Baker's excessive populate in the success of the san or-tor; but the chief point up decided in the success of the san or-tor; but the chief point up decided in the success of the san or-tor; but the chief point up decided in the success of the san or-tor but the chief point up decided in the success of the san or-tor but the chief point up and the INDIANA

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS. Ind., Jan. 5.—Notwithstanding that it is Sunday there is much canvassing at the hotels to-night. The principal contest is over the position of Speaker of the House Henry S. Couthorne, of Vincennes, and Judge orn, of Elkhart, are the most prominen candidates among the Democracy, chances fa-voring the latter. James H. Willow, of New thinks he leads all the rest, stands no sort of show. Republicans will cast their ballots fo Mai. J. W. Gordon, of this city, who was Speak Maj. J. W. Gordon, of this city, who was Speaker twenty years ago. To-night Richard Gregg, of Ohio County, appeared as a National candidate for Senator. He was on the ticket two years ago as Lieutenant-Governor, and last summer was nominated for Congress in the Fourth District. He canvassed till about a week before election, and then withdrew, very much to the benefit of D. New, who was thereby enabled to defeat for Sexton.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILHELMJ. The appearance yesterday of Herr Wilhelm; in conjunction with the Chicago Orchestra, a North Side Turner Hall, was the occasion of grand popular demonstration of admiration and appreciation of the world's greatest violinist. Beer and tobacco were banished for the time, the tables removed, and seats provided for the the tables removed, and seats provided the entire space. But the seating capacity of the hall fell far short of the demands upon it, and all the standing-room was called into requisition to accommodate the vast crowd, which numbered at least 3,000 people, of whom one third was ladies. And the audience was as en thusiastic as it was large, its manifestations of de light and approval amounting to a positive furore at times, while now and again it was bushed to at times, while now and again it was bushed to breathless silence and swayed and moved by the mighty genius of the mater spirit. It was an occasion calculated to arouse a musician to his best work, and it may well be doubted whether Wilhemi has been heard to better advantage since his arrival in America. His playing partook of the spirit of the occasion, and left no room except for marvel and admiration. His numbers were the brilliant Paganini concert, with orchestral accompaniment, and for an enwith orchestral accompaniment, and for an en-core, in response to an imperative recall, he gave a delicious bit of poetic sentiment on the G a delicious bit of poetic sentiment on the G string which was in exquisite contrast with the dash and dazzle of the Paganini show hiere. His playing of the Ernst arrangement of Hungarian airs completely enraptured the immense audience, putting them in a proper frame of mind for the presentation which took the place of an encore,—a laurel wreath presented in a brief address by Mr. Emil Dietzsch on behalf of the Chicago Orchestra in testimony of their lofty admiration of Herr Wilhelmj as a man and a maestro, which he received with visible emotion amplitude the cheers of the excited audience. Immediately following came the Handet largo made familiar by the Thomas Orchestra, with piano, organ, and string and reed accompaniment. The solo was taken by Wilhelmi, who gave it organ, and string and reed accompaniment. The solo was taken by Wilhelmi, who gave it with a majestic breath and an inspired dignity that came to his listeners like a revelation, and produced another tempest of appliates and bravos, to which there was no adequate response save a repetition of the entire number, which was graciously done. The orchestra, under Mr. Rosenbecker's baton, was spurred to its very best endeavors, and acquitted itself in a manner deserving of all praise.

CARD FROM MR. HAVERLY.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
HAVERLY'S THEATRE, Jan. 5.—MY DEAR SIR:

HAVELLY'S THEATRE, Jan. 5.—MY DEAR SIR: I am constrained to believe that if the writer of the article in The Sunday Tribune of to-day had been thoroughly cognizant of the improvements that have been made in this theatre since I have had the exclusive control of it, he never would have extended to me the advice respecting the "small army of scrubwomen." I am also inclined to differ with him when he refers to the class of people who compose the audiences of this theatre. If Her Majesty's Opera Company succeeds in drawing a more intelligent, refined, or wealthy class of people than have witnessed several notable successes at this house. I confess I do not know where they are to come from. Please do me the kindness to give credit for the large sums of money I have expended to improve my theatre in every respect, and assure the public than no more clean, bright, or well-appointed place of amusement exists in America, for proof of which claim I respectfully invite inspection, not alone by my well-wishing mentor, who guides his pen to advice upon which I long since acted, but also by the public generally.

In conclusion, allow me to say that I rely with

In conclusion, allow me to say that I rely with confidence upon a generous and appreciative public to approve of my management in this city at all times, as well as during the approaching season of Italian opera. Very respectfully,

J. H. HAVERLY.

THE OPERA. An error was made in Sunday's TRIBUNE re-tarding the opening of sale for the Italian opera at Haverly's. The sale does not begin until Thursday at 10 a. m. In the meantime, applica-tions for the full season may be made to Mr.

WINTER NAVIGATION.

MILWAURER, Wis., Jan. 5.—The schooner Christie Raab arrived here at noon to-day from Sutton's Bay, Grand Traverse, with a cargo of most from Sutton's Bay, Grand Traverse, with a cargo of wood. The vessel left Sutton's Bay on the 28th of December, encountered a snow-storm, and anchored at North Manitou Island, where she remained three days. At noon yesterday she left her anchorage and made the remainder of the Dassage without further interruption. Capt. Buchanan reports little ice but plenty of mow at the lower end of Lake Michigan. The temperature has been much higher than here up to the present time. The Raab occupied eighten days in making the passage. She is feed to a considerable extent, but not seriously. This is the first sail arrival at Milwaukee for 1879.

COLD AND HUNGRY.

COLD AND HUNDING.

Seeind Dispatch to The Tribune.

COMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 5.—An enthusiastic lar meeting was held last evening to couplant for the alleviation of the poor people comington. A meeting was called by Mayneed, who Friday had appointed Aldermanic of Bloomington. A meeting was called by Mayor Reed, who Friday had appointed Aldermanic committees to co-operate with the committees to be appointed by the people. The meeting was largely attended by leading people. Visting, Receiving, and Distributing Committees were appointed. Next Wednesday contributions of all sorts are to be received from citizens, and Thursday are to be distributed. The city and county are giving aid and supplies to nearly 100 applicants, among them a number who have formerly been in good circumstances.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—At 10 o'clock to-night disdame Anderson had completed the 1,839th parter-mile, and was in the best of spirita.

FOREIGN.

A Glorious Victory of Republicanism in France Yesterday.

The Triumph Unexpectedly Sweeping All Over the Country.

Bouches-du-Rhone Department Refuses the Conservative, Renan, a Solitary Vote.

The Eminent Spaniard Espartero Stricken with Apoplexy Yesterday.

Suleiman Pasha Degraded from His Rank and Ordered into Perpet-

ual Exile. The British Lion Licking His Chops in

Anticipation of Afghanistan.

FRANCE. GREAT REPUBLICAN VICTORIES. Panis, Jan. 5.—The Senatorial elections which took place to-day resulted in a great Republican triumph. Of the Conservative Senators whose terms expired, only thirteen have oeen re-elected. All the retiring Republican Senators

The general result shows the election of fifteen Conservatives and sixty-four Republicans. about fifty-seven. The second ballots are necessary in the Departments of Haute, Garonne, and Landes. The result of the elec-tion in Martinque is not yet known. Among the newly-elected Republican Senators are MM. Fournier, Ambassador to Turkey; De Remusat, Faye, and Massy, and Gen. Faidherb. Among the rejected Conservatives are MM. de Belcastel, LaCave, Behie, Dufaur de Gavardie, Adrian de Montgolfier, Viscomte de Meux, M. de Peyre, M. de Bastard Compte Daru, Gen. Boissonnet, M. Bernard Dutriel, M. Bompard, Compte de Bouille, Mar-shal Canrobert, and Gens. Pourcel, Loysel, and De Espinell.

CORROBORATORY.

PARIS, Jan. 5.—Later returns show that M.

Dufaur de Gavardie, Conservative, has been elected to the Sepate on a second ballotElectoral statistics wonderfully corroborate the reports of progress made by the Republican party in France. The fifty-six Conservatives elected in 1876 received 15,646 votes, whereas in 1879 they only obtained 3,208 votes, losing 12,438 votes. The nineteen Republicans elected in 1876 received 5,636 votes, and in 1878 received 20,262, gaining 14,628.

GOOD ENOUGH!
PARIS, Jan. 5.—All details of the Senatoria elections add to the crusning character of the Conservative defeat. M. Renan, in the Bouches du Rhone, seems not to have obtained a single vote. M. Branne, an extreme Radical, was

elected there.
In Gironde, which was hitherto an Imperialist stronghold, all four Republican candidates were elected. Five Republicans were successful in the Nord, which was also formerly noted for its reactionary sympathies. The Departments of Herault and Ile Set Vilaine also completely abandoned their former Conserva-tism. The Conservatives are still dominant in Gers, where ex-Minister Balbie has been re-elected, and in Indre, where MM. Bouldy and De Clement have been re-elected. There are thirteen vacancies in the Chamber

of Deputies in consequence of the Deputies being elected to the Senate.

SOUTHERN FRANCE.
PEREPGNAN, Jan. 5.—The Court has sentenced the editor and manager of the news-paper La Republique des Pyrnees Orientales to im-prisonment and fine for insuiting the King of

TURKEY. BETTER THAN JAIL.

SOPHIA, Jan. 5.- Four former leaders of the Macedonian insurgents, three of whom are Austrians, who are under arrest here, have been THE THUNDERER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 5 .- Several of the wounded by the explosion of the gun on the Thunderer have since died, and many others have become blind.

SULEIMAN.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Constanti-nople says Suleiman Pasha's appeal has been re-jected. He has been degraded and exiled for life, and now appeals to the Sulian for pardon.

SAFVET PASHA, now Ambassador to Paris, has asked the Sultan to be allowed to remain in Constantinople, and is authorized to postpone his departure. It is possible that another Ambassador may be ap-

It is stated that the Montenegrins intend to forcibly enter Podgoritza without awaiting the arrival of the Turkish Commissioners at Scutari. The Porte has informed Prince Lobanoff that it has absolutely resolved to surrender Podgoritza. If the Commissioners fail to persuade the in-habitants, it will withdraw the Turkish troops and functionaries. Prince Lobanoff has replied that the surrender of Podgoritza will accelerate the evacuation of the Turkish territory by the

> GREAT BRITAIN. STRIKE.

LONDON, Jan. 5 .- The striking employes at all points on the Midland Railway remain very firm. The Company is filling their places with porters and others, but it is currently reported at Nottingham that the drivers will strike en masse if incompetent persons are engaged. It s said the drivers will hold a meeting at Nottingham on Monday. The pointsmen also threaten to strike.

THE CORNISH BANK.

It is believed that the liabilities of the Cornish Bank are over £1,000.000. Some say the bank can pay in full, but it seems to be the more general opinion that this is impossible in the present state of mining enterprise. It is be-lieved the mines of Western Cornwall alone owe the bank £100,000, the calling in of which would have the most disastrous effect on the whole of West Cornwall.

AFGHANISTAN.

A GOBLE BDISPATCH.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—A dispatch from Hazierpier says Gen. Roberts has arrived within sight of the residence of the Governor of Khost, who sent in his submission.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The British are within three days' march of Candahar. The hostile outposts have sighted each other.

THE "ILL-STARRED."

A dispatch from Jelalabad states it is rumor ably in the direction of Herat.

IT MAY BE RECTIFICATION WITHOUT BEING

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The Times, in a leading editorial, says the rectification of the frontier will probably consist in the retention of Planin, the Kenau Valley, and Khyber Pass, but there is reason to believe that the intervening spaces will not be annexed.

London, Jan. 5.—The correspondin states that the Tariff Common collection of the col

not shandoned his tobacco-messopoly scheme. The Federal Representatives of Bavaria, Saxony, Baden, Brunswick, and the Hanse Towns are particularly guarded against committing themselves to an approval of the Chancellor's letter. The Tariff Commission have been instructed to consider separately the advisibility of imposing more than an ordinary tax on tobacco, petroleum, coffee, and sugar.

BERLIN, Jan 5.—It is said Bayard Taylor's "Goethe" collection of raws volumes will short.

The Present Experience Unprece-Goethe" collection of rare volumes will short-Records.

ESPARTERO.

Madrid, Jan. 5.—It is reported that the illustrious statesman, Dom Espartero, is dying.
Madrid, Jan. 5.—Don Esparters has had an

attack of apoplexy.

INTERNATIONALISTS.

MADRID, Jan. 5.—Seven individuals forming the Internationalist Committee in Xeres have been arrested and important documents found Trains in the Far South Blocked Up

The Diario Espanol says Moncasi, before his execution, gave his confessor instructions to make a personal communication to the King.

ITALY.

ROME, Jan. 5.—The Ministers Depretis and Majoruno, seeking re-election, on taking office in he new Cabinet, have been returned by large

TUNIS.

Tunis, Jan. 5.—The French Consul has re AUSTRIA.

PESTH, Jan. 5.—The Hungarian deficit 1879 is estimated at 22,802,308 florins.

WATER IN MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 5.—The Board of Works

Milwauker, Jan. 5.—The Board of Works are becoming alarmed concerning the water supply of the city. The waste consequent upon keeping water-taps open to prevent pipes from freezing during the present cold term is so great that the pumping-engines cannot fill the reservoir, although worked to full capacity night and day. This waste, together with the danger of the elogging of the receiving-pipe through the accumulation of slush-ice, causes fear of a water famine in case of the slightest deraugement of the machinery or the occurrence of a serious fire. To-morrow consumers will receive persemptory orders to keep their water-taps closed, and thus prevent unnecessary waste.

WHAT IF IT BE IN BANK SHARES?

Special Disputch to The Tribune.
Boston, Jan. 5.—Mrs. Mary Marten, a poor woman residing in Boston, believes herself the rightful heir of \$10,000,000 of property in Glas-gow, and nearly \$2,000,000 in Maryland, left in gow, and nearly \$2,000,000 in Maryland, left in the eighteenth century by William Mackey, of whom she is a direct descendant. A lawyer here also believes her claim good, and will soon leave for Scotland to push the matter. Her attention was first called to the property by an advertisement in a city paper last November in reference to claims of parties in Maryland to property there.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Jan. 5.—Large numbers of hogs are dying off in Buchanan County, Iowa, with the hog-cholera. No less than 1,000 died in one neighborhood within two weeks'

CORRECTION. graphed from here on the 3d inst. relative to the assignment of N. Wolfe & Co., druggists, was erroneous. The firm is transacting busi-ness as usual.

The prodigal's return-Gold comes to par. The day after washing day is one of sad irony. A bouquet is a good scenter-piece for the din

There is nothing like a shorthand reporter to take a man down. The Egyptian pyramids may be classed under the head of "Old Mades."

A man's character is like a fence—you cannot strengthen it by whitewash. Dr. Riley declares that "Insects have been

loony-tick? To a young man struggling with a still young-er mustache, the "darkest hour is just before the down."

er mustache, the "darkest hour is just before the down."

How many Turners do nothing but tumble in a circus all their lives for want of an appreciative Ruskin!

We have a five-cent counter, too. He does them up twenty in a roll, on which he marks \$1.00.—Rome Sentinet.

Lorne's piper, who was in Highland costume, is spoken of by the New York Commercial as having "low-necked legs,"

A clock is being exhibited at Paris which fires

A clock is being exhibited at Paris which fires a snot every hour. Somebody says that its great practical utility is "to kill time." "We never saw a man," says an exchange, "who thought it a sin to steal an umbrella." Then you never saw a man whose umbrelia had just been stolen.

The difference 'twixt tweedledum and tweedledee is illustrated by the fact that the rich man with a great appetite is called an epicure, and the tramp with a great appetite is called a glutter.

"Clem, what's yo' 'pinion ob de iyster?"
"Well, 'Relyus, I calls de iyster de mos' know
in' of yarbs; ef ye puts 'im in yer mout, he takes
de hint, an' makes de res' ob de vyage widout

Instructor—" What does Condillar say about brutes in the scale of being?" Student—"He says a brute is an imperfect animal." Instructor—" And what is man?" Student—" Man is a perfect brute."—Harvard Orimson.

A tramp claimed to have drank brandy and water with Neal Dow, and the whole State of Maine was agitated; but he subsequently explained that he drank the brandy and Neal the water, and peace was immediately restored. These are the days of economy. Yesterday a man was having a silver door-plate engraved, and he requested that a blank space be left below the name, so that his age could be added, in case it was desirable to use the plate on his coffin after his death.—Turner's Falis Reporter.

his death.—Turner's Falls Reporter.

It was a very honest old Dutch Judge in Schoharie County who listened for several hours to the arguments of counsel and then said:

"Dis case has peen ferry ably argued on both sides, and dare have peen some ferry nice points of law brought up. I shall dake dree days to gonsider these points, but I shall ewentually decide for de blaintift."

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A bray sing air—The voice of the donkey.

Strict pine.—A wall-trained base hell town.

Strict nine-A well-trained base-ball team. The sugar question-" One or two lumps,

Housekeepers are wedgeing war on the carpet-Pointers and setters-Proof-readers and com-We presume the caves of the ocean are mostly

The man's wages who works in a distillery are Excelsior—still hire.

Excelsior—still hire.

When you come to a guide-board that is fillegible—That is a "bad tigu."

There is a man at the Souts End who gets 50 cents a yard for shoveling snew—Back yards.

The difference between Tumer's famous picture and cutting your chin is: One is a Slave Ship, and the other a shave slip. We are often asked if foreigners like our stitutions." From the number that are founthem, we should say they did. Christmas was such a windy, blustering day that a great many wicked young men were ou to see what the young ladies had in their stock

Good Advice.

THE WEATHER.

Intimation that Another Cold Wave is on This One's Heels.

dented in Signal-Service

Cleveland and Eric Enduring Their Hibernation with Small Hope of Relief.

with Something Never Seen

Before. Great Apprehension Existing Regarding the Prospects

for Oranges.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6—1 a. m.—Indications—For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, warmer southwest winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and possibly light snow.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Upper Lake region, falling barometer, northwest back to warmer west and sonthwest winds, clear, followed by hazy or cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lake region, southwest winds, cloudy weather, with snow, rising, followed by failing barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

Time. | Bar. | Thr Bu. | Wind. | Vel. | Sn. | Weat ns. | Bar. Thr. | Wind. | Rain Weather

CANADA

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

BRIGHTON, Ont., Jan. 5.—An unknown woman, traveling West by the Grand Trunk Railway on New Year's Day, who said she was going to Colorado, got off the train here and remained at a hotel over night. In the morning she wandered off into the country through the ferce storm prevailing at that time, and was yesterday found upon the lee in the marsh near Presque Isle Point, frozen to death. While on the train she appeared to be in great distress, and acted as if her mind was affected. She was well dressed, about 50 years of age, medium well dressed, about 50 years of age, medium hight, and weighing about 140 pounds, hav-ing reddish, curly hair, slightly grizzled. The nonest failed to elicit her identity

inquest failed to elicit her identity.

Special Disputes to The Tribuna.

STRATFORD, Jan. 5.—The snow blockade is not yet entirely removed, and a day or two must elapse before the trains can be expected to run regularly. The main line of the Grand Trunk Railroad has not suffered so much as the Buffalo & Goderich Division. Between Stratford and Goderich there a gang of over 150 men engaged in dearing the track. The rivercrossing at You Edward is all right, and an ice bridge has been formed at the mouth of the fiver. The ferry at Sarula is blocked by the lee. The Stationmaster here dispatched a special train to Goderich, preceded by two snow-plows, but they were brought to a stand-still at Holmes' Hill, near Clinton, and in a short time were completely buried in the snow. A special train was also dispatched for London, but was unable to go further than St. Mary's. No trains have arrived from London or Buffalo since Thursday morning. The mails for Goderich and north of here were forwarded this morning by teams.

CLEVELAND, O. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 5.—The embarge of nails and general travel from the East still con mails and general travel from the East still continues. In an interview with the Superintendent of the Lake Shore Road, he says that it will probably be till Thursday of this week before any regular trains will run to Buffalo. One train makes as good time as possible, daily, bebetween Cleveland and Erie, but no New York mail has been received in the city since last Monday. The Superintendent of this division of the Railway Mail Service says that he has been informed that the mail from New York has of the Railway Mail Service says that he has been informed that the mail from New York has been sent since Friday by the Pennsylvania Central and Cleveland & Pittsburg Roads, but none has been yet received. Travel is almost entirely suspended, and the depots are deserted, even by the usual officers. There has been nothing like it since the railroad strike of 1877. The snow has fallen here steadily all day, and local observations are that the weather will be colder and still more stormy. It will take at least a day and a half to put the trains running after the storm ceases.

MORE COMING. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The officers of

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 5.—The officers of the Weather Bureau give some hope for milder weather. Indeed, the temperature has already somewhat moderated, but there are signs of a second cold wave in the extreme Northwest. Private dispatches received here to-day from New Orleans say the thermometer has been down to 2 degrees above zero,—something almost unknown in that latitude. While the effect may be very beneficial on the yellow-fever germs, it is feared that the orange crop will be destroved, as the orange-tree is not able to destroyed, as the orange-tree is not able to endure a temperature lower than about 20 de-grees above zero. The Weather Burcau officials consider the present Arctic wave the most re-markable since the establishment of the Burcau.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 5.—A drizeling rain with sleet fell last night, the thermometer falling to 30. Everything was covered this morning with a coat of thin ice. This is almost uning with a coat of thin ice. This is almost un-precedented. Nothing of the kind has been known for at least thirty years, if ever. It is not known yet whether the orange trees and fruit are injured. Snow fell in considerable quantity as far south as Dupont, Ga., and trains arriving here this morning from Savannah were covered with it. A few flakes were observable here yesterday.

MENDOTA, ILL.

MENDOTA, Ill., Jan. 5.—The cold that has prevailed here since New-Year's has somewhat relaxed. As night advances, however, the mercury is steadily descending again, and will probably reach 16 degrees below. But the penetrating high winds are absent, and the intensity of

ANNA, Ill., Jan. 4.—The Weather we are having gets ahead of the oldest inhabitants. At 7 ing gets ahead of the oldest inhabitants. At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at 16 degrees below zero. In conversation with several prominent fruit-growers, we find they all believe the fruit to be safe, as the buds are not swollen any yet, and there has been no rain or alect to freeze the trees. The cold weather has been steady, with no thaws.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

MILWAUKER, Jan. 5.—This evening a widow named Marie Schultz, aged 60 years, was found dead upon the floor of her shanty, in the rear of No. 713 Kimbickinnick avenue. The deceased had not been seen by her neighbors for several days. As she was very intemperate, it is supposed that she lay down upon the floor in a drunken stupor and froze to death.

ERIE, PA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

ERIE, Pa., Jan. 5.—The Lake Shore Road, between Erie and Buffalo, is still blocked. Four hundred passengers are snowbound here. No mails since Thursday. A snow-plow, ten engines, and caboose were wrecked near Northeast. Four men were badly injured. The Philadeiphia & Erie Road was opened this afternoon. Trains also commenced to run on the Erie & Pittsburg Road.

NEW ORLEANS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New Orleans, Jan. 5.—An unusual cause of delay in Southern railroad travel, namely, snow, has hindered the prompt arrival of the Jackson and Mobile trains.

New Orleans. and Mobile trains.

New Onleans, Jan. 5.—The Teller Committee have not arrived. The train is reported delayed by snow. The weather is clear and cold.

COLUMBUS. COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 5 .- G. Corbett, driver of the High street charlot, was found dead on his box to-night, death being caused by paralysis of the heart, induced by extreme cold.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Jan. 5.—The storm has entirely abated, and prospects of an early opening of the various railroads are considered good.

Syracuse (N. Y.) Standard.

Mr. R. M. Stearns, a commercial traveler, arrived in Syracuse from Sandy Creek last night, coming by way of Rome. Mr. Stearns left this city for Watertown just one week ago yesterday. The train reached Sandy Creek and could pro-The train reached Sandy Creek and could proceed no further on account of the heavy snow-storm. There were some seventy ladies and gentlemen in the same dilemma, arriving at that station some time during the same day. And there the crowd has been compelled to remain for eight days, being unable to communicate with the outside world save by telegraph. Various expedients were resorted to to make the time pass pleasantly. Sleighing parties were improvised and euchre was kept running night and day. Most of the passengers put up at the hotels, and some few of them remained the entire time on the train, Conductor Jack Hebron kindly running the same down to the hotel when the passengers wanted to take their meals.

Among those present were gentlemen from Sar Francisco and New York. One young man from California was on his way to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, where he was to be married. "What shall I do?" was the young man's agonized query. "Do," repeated they: "why, thiegraph your situation!" And he telegraphed, and the answer came back, "We are all ready and waiting for you!" Then the agonized young man remarked: "Well, they ain't waiting any worse than I am!"

Among the snow-bound was the Rev. S. A.

the congregation.

Dr. A. Pendrick, of New York, was going to tend the inneral of his father at Ogdensburg. While waiting he received the sad announcement of the death of his mother. Still another gentleman from New York, Dr. Richmond, received a telegram of the iliness of his child. Of course, such news made them all the more anxious to have the blockade raised.

At Hanchett's Crossing, three and one-half miles above Sandy Creek, two engines and a snow-plow were fast in a snowbak for a week, the engineers and firemen walking a mile to a farmer's to board. Friday last, having used all

the engineers and firemen walking a mile to a farmer's to board. Friday last, having used all their fuel, they were obliged to leave their engines on the track.

Yesterday evening a train got through from the south, and started back with many of the imprisoned passengers. Between Sandy Creek and Richland the locomotives were again caught in the immense snowdrifts, but finally managed to reach Richland, where another locomotive was put on, and Rome was finally sighted. The enowdrifts are all the way from six to sixteen feet deep. Yesterday, all along the line from Sandy Creek to within a few miles of Rome, the snow came down in perfect sheets, the passengers declaring they had never before

Terrible Suffering in the Province of Cenra-Failure of the Crops and Death of the Cattle—Smallpox and Starvation.

New York Herald.

New York Herald.

The latest advices from Pernambuco, Brazil, by the steamer Rio de Janeiro, confirm the Hearald's telegram concerning famine and pestilence in the Brazilian Province of Ceara. From the interior of the province the famished inhabitants have fled to the seaport of Fortaleza by thousands, swelling the population of that city from 11,000 to 200,000 souls. Fortaleza is the only prominent seaport town in the province, and offers the only outlet by which Rio Janeiro or Pernambuco can be reached. To this port

city from 11,000 to 200,000 souls. Fortaleza is the only prominent seaport town in the province, and offers the only outlet by which Rio Janeiro or Pernambuco can be reached. To this port the natives have field to escape the inevitable starvation that awaited them, and then have fallen victims in great numbers to the smallpox. Pernambuco advices state that, with the pestilence and famine combined, the distress in Fortaleza is terrible, and daily on the increase, and, unless an abatement of both is soon reported, threatens to destroy the greater portion of the population of Cears.

The province or State of Cears is the most northeastern of the Brazilian Empire, and embraces an area about equal to that of the State of New York. It has a seacoast of about 180 miles and several small seaport towns, the only one of considerable size being Fortaleza, which ordinarily has a population of 11,000. The southeastern, southern, and seacoast parts of the country are mountainous, but the greater part of the province consists of vast prairies and plains. The population of the province, according to the census of 1872, was 700,000 which has rapidly increased since that time, and numbered in 1876, the date of the beginning of the present distress, nearly 1,000,000. The elimate is mild throughout the year, resembling that of California, having a rainy season from Angust to January. The population is almost entirely Portuguese, which language prevails in the province. The religion is Catholic throughout.

In 1876 the rain failed and a drought ensued which destroyed the crops of the eastern part of the province and caused the death of hundreds of thousands of cattle, the main support of the back country. In that year, as in this, the people from the interior crowded from the arid and barren plains to the seacoast. They swarmed into Fortaleza and the other seaport towns, leaving their surviving herds to live as best they could, and deserting their homes for the food and fresh air of the seacoast. The distress which then culminated

Washington.

Papers from Pernambuco, received at the office of the Novo Mundo, give additional particulars of the ravages of the small-pox in Fortaleza, and of the effects of the famine in the interior. The pestilence has reached the other seaport towns of the province, and ressels from the coast towns and Rio Janeiro have quit the ports, while others are warned off and do not touch.

OLD HICKORY'S NERVE.

Race-Course.

Nashville Correspondence New Fork Herald.

Many are the interesting scenes of Jackson's life which his biographer, Parton, has omitted and not brought to light. When a boy I saw him scare and put to flight 20,000 men. The oc-A large pound was filled with horses negroes bet on the result of this race. The thad now arrived for the competitors to appear to track. I heard some loud talking, a looking down the track, saw, for the first the contract of the competitors to appear to the track, saw, for the first the contract of t

should not be stolen from them in this m should not be stolen from them in this m He talked incessantly, while the spittle from his mouth and the fire from his ey have seen bears and wolves at bay, but h

armed men to have effected. All this was effected by the presence and action of one man, and without the drawing of one drop of blood. A certain knowledge that in one event stream of blood would have flowed effected this great and worthy policies.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Arrived, overdue, steamer Abyasinia, from Liverpool.
NORPOLK, Va., Jan. 5.—The German steam-

ship Leipzig is asbore off Seven-Foot Knoll.

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The steamship Britannic,
from New York, has arrived out.

The State Line steamship State of Louisiana,
from Glasgow for New York, which went ashore
in Lough Lorne, Dec. 24, went to pieces Saturday.

day. Nonvolk, Jan. 5.—The steamship Leipzig got off, and proceeded.

Suicible.

Special Dispetch to The Tribune.

Milwauker, Jan. 3.—This forenoon Celestine Haptesch was found dead in bed at the residence of her parents, at No. 1302 Chestnut street, having committed suicide by taking hydrate of chloral and some other poision in the shape of a powder. Deceased was 25 years of age, and had been employed as a clerk in the dry-goods store of her father, J. H. Hantzsch, No. 325 Chestnut street.

Before Breakfast always use Sozodoni, and rub if in well. It gives such pleasant relief from parched tongue resulting from sleep, promotes the healthful secretions of the month. It will cost more for ment and such things, but don't begrudge it.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

(uticura

Cuticuma, Cuticuma resolvent

It does not take long for the weary invaling in medicine. 'Pathy after 'path hausted, remedy after remedy is tried as wanting, until the unhappy victim of medicine has been to it had been less fraud upon mankind. It is hardly a wanter the practice of medicine has no curse rather than a blessing. Beginning it lier centuries with charms, conjunctiona, rings, the seventh son of the seventh son. Itsards, the King's touch, and other mell practices criginating in ignorance and supentil we reach the coming of "Parace Adam of the medical world, who first even into the profession." He introduced mer the treatment.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT.

CUTICURA

For all External Allments, oted practitioner. Nothing like it has ever if ore been known for the cure of Hunors of the Scalp and Skin, with low of Hair, Scrofelous Ucers, Sore and Discharging Wounds, Surm Scalds, Cuts and Festers, Riching Piles and Riching Helestons, Sore and Stiff Muscles and Johnt Hiphtheria and Sore Throat, and all ordinary all sents. Every assertion regarding this remains supported by documentary and all ordinary all supported by documentary and all supported by do

CUTICUTA SOAP,

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transpo

Proposals for Army Supplies.

COMMISSARY, No. 3 hast Washington at.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 2s, 1878.

Sealed proposite, in duplicate, with a copy of fills advertisement attached, will be received at this office and a vertisement attached, will be received at this office and till 2 o'clock p. m. Tuesday, Jam. 7, 1979, for Transiting the following suspiles to the Substatence Department United states Army delivered at such places at the partment United states Army delivered at such places at the partment of the substate and the substate at the partment of the substate and better, needed in a speak substate and the substate and better, packed in 5-pound hard. It line that the termetically emied with paper and then wrapped in caper and packed at the acase, in attonic these of M. united substate with paper and then wrapped in supper and packed at the acase, in attonic these of M. united substate with paper and the colore least. But it remitted in 3-pound time to colore least. But it remitted in 3-pound time to colore least. But it remitted in 3-pound time to colore least. But it remitted in 3-pound time to colore least. But it remitted in 3-pound time to colore least. But it remitted in 3-pound time to colore least. But it remitted in 3-pound time time to colore least. But it remitted in 3-pound time time to colore least. But it remitted in 3-pound time time to colore least time to in thorough shipping order.

Bids will be received for the whole or any continue of the substate of the whole or any continue and the substate of the substate of

WON'T HAVE IT.

forrespondence of The Tribuns.

I., Jan. 4.—A few days since are conclave was held in the sank for the purpose of infuence of the LaSalle County Representation on the Senatorial were taken to invite only known the resolutions adopted at subpresent assumed that they represent assumed that they represent assumed that they represent the following preamble and resoluted at a meeting held last every subject at a meeting held last every being open to all:

Ing firm and earnest supporter warry, and candidly and empassion and innanimously condemnated to santain the action of its archamber are invited to be not considered to santain the action of its archamber are invited to be not considered to the condemnate of the condemnated to the constant of the control of the co

Provisions a Shade

Easier. Grain Firmer, with More Doing-Wheat Strengthened by Rumors of Smaller Orep Yield.

FINANCIAL.

In Chicago last week the clearings-\$23, 058 n Chicago last week the clearings—\$23, 658,—showed an increase of about 20 per cent over see of the corresponding week of last year. The has have made good dividends for the haif year t closed, and report the present demand forms astisfactory. The resumption of specie-paying at New York produced no change here, exit that the Sun-Treasury discontinued the paying of coin interest in coin, and the country banks cred a few small lots of cash gold. Green, as did not reach par in Chicago, but remained before at 90% cents on the dollar in coin. The vennent in currency during the week has been avor of the city, and on Saturday shipments of rency were made to New York. The wholesale retail business of the city has been good.

in favor of the city, and on Saturday shipments of currency were made to New York. The wholesale and retail business of the city has been good.

The business of Government bonds was very heavy in Chicago. Four-per-cents were the favor-ite security, and were sold in large quantities at 90%. The disbursements of dividends and profits here at the close of the year put affoat large sums to be reinvested. Capitalists have looked through the list of securities inviting their attention without apparently finding much of anything better than a 4-per-cent Government bond, which rans thirty years, and is free of traction. No doubt a large part of these investments is temporary. It was so during the past summer. There were a reast many purchases of 4-per-cents made then by capitalists and business men who could find temporarily no use so profitable for their money. But when the fall season brought with it an improved demand for money there was an immediate realization on these temporary investments. At present it is difficult for investors to find attractive securities. There are few or no milroad bonds of the first-class being issued, those already on the market have been pushed way up in price. The same is true of local and municipalities. There are not to-day \$50,000 of Chicago City or Cook County bonds on this market to be had at present quotations. Business paper does not come within the boundaries of investments. The choice of capitalists is for the present a very limited one. But it is not to be expected that this will continue to be the state of things. As the very goes on business will increase, and with it the demand for money which will lead to large sales of Government bonds.

Greenbacks were at % of 1 per cent discount in Chicago. There was but little demand for cash gold. Panamai Central 743 Missouri Facinc.

Bulon Facific 654 Hamilou & St. Jos.
Lake Shore 675 H. & St. Joe. pfd.

C. & Pittsburg 854 U. P. bonds ex interes.
Northwestern 970 765 U. P. Shking Funds.

Tennessee 68, pld. 3654 Virgins 68, new.
Tennessee 68, pld. 3654 Virgins 68, new.
Virgins 68, old. 27

San Francessee 58 Panes 2564 Missouri 68, ex interes.

San Francessee 58 Panes 2564 Missouri 68, ex interes. San Francisco, Jan. 4.—Followin closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 10% Grand Prize.

reign exchange was steady, with fair offerings lils. Sterling grain and commercial bills were in currency, and French bills 525% in gold. In transactions in bankers' bills were at 482 886%. Posted rates were 482% and 487%, asols continue to advance. The quotation was 16. The Bank of England gained \$550,000 in lon. For the week the Imperial Bank of Gery lost the large sum of \$3,385,000. See Chicago banks had an active day on account the business naturally accumulating on the 4th the month. The clearings were \$3,700,000, the week they were \$23,058,223, against \$682,938 for the corresponding week of 1877. demand for loans was only moderate. Cury was shipped to New York. See clearings of the Chicago banks for the week reported as follows by Manager D: R. Hale, of Chicago Clearing-House:

Balance \$ 279,00 378,91, 676,83 686,13 304,600 ..\$28,058,223 \$2,325,53 ... 19,682,938 1,943,30 little prospect now that the rates of ex-opted by the Chicago banks will be There has been a meeting of the banks adopted by the Chicago banks will be ed. There has been a meeting of the banks ider the changes proposed, but it did not elfable to accept them. With regard to aplaints of Board of Trade operators that the ates of exchange take away all their the statement of the banks seem to be that kers are now where the banks were a few go. There are too many of them for the is. They have competed by cutting rates.

llow the example of the banks, and charge better

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	Additional careuia- tion (assed anner June 20, 1874.	LEGAL-TENDER NOTES DEPOSITED TO RETIRE NATIONAL-BANK CIR- OULATION SINCE JUNE 20, 4874.		Short ribs, boxed. 3.60 3.60 3.60 Whisky. 1.06 1.00 Wheat 824 98 Cora 2944 29 Cora 2944 19 19 19 19 19 19 19			
THE REW STORY		liquidati'g	of June 20, 1874.				65@3.00 00@5.u0
laine	\$ 1.879,680	\$ 101.050 27,400	\$ 600,000 10,800		ng were the receip articles of produ		
ermont	49.3, 265 1, 559, 370 12, 588, 855	27,400 151,097 234,800	10,800 952,340 5,887,200 617,385 1,249,490	ing the twent	y-four hours endi	ng at 7 p	clock o
thode Island connecticut ew York ew Jersey	551,600 1,776,010	234, 800 32, 350 63, 350 1, 898, 061	1, 249, 400 17, 252, 500	months ago:			· weit
ew Jersey ennsylvania	14.102, 285 1, 437, 085 7, 038, 280	119,260 970,811	1, 183, 040	Steen actions	RECEIPTS.	SHIPM	ENTS.
aryland	155, 275 830, 810	166, 600	1,575,470	and a that	1879. 1878.	1879.	1878.
ist of Columbia.	453, 909 408, 100 45, 370	395, 164 806, 569 731, 060	427,500 853,510 270,000	Flour, bris Wheat, bu Corn, bu	8,570 10,385 63,475 53,472 117,762 9,145	47,908 47,829	9, 90 27, 06 1, 86
est Virginta orth Carolina outh Carolina	930,560	131,060	886, 585 963, 380	Oata, bu	117, 762 9, 145 42, 170 13, 002 3, 950 700 8, 999 11, 607	27, 090 500	11, 26
lorida	45,700 \$52,930 45,000	287,725	437.675	Barley, bu Gram seed, iba	8,098 11,607 37,450 46,045	9,035	8,79 32,87
outsians	198,000 932,630	645, 750	94,500 2,0%9,250	F. seed, lbs B. corn, lbs	\$6,150 74.650 20,000 20,000	50, 228	69,95
rkansas	116, 100 135, c00	5,000	229, 340 135, 000 1, 378, 033	C. meats, lbs., Beef, tes	301,0001 093,130	28, 010 3, 746, 580	3,528,37
ennessee	2,731,240 430,100 254,650	575, 867 285, 901 816, 810	488.959 - 3,544.410	Beef, bris Pork, bris Lard, lbs	301 467,759 434,723	631 710 902.319	1, 71 1, 108, 92
ndiana	2,443,980	1.411.319	2,484,082	Tallow, ibs Butter, ibs D. hogs, No	79, 174 77, 397	23, 800	46, 63 106, 08
linois	1,505.835 902.610 208,000	991, 297 1, 371, 274 337, 500 498, 480	6, 210, 056 1, 948, 790 837, 939	Live hogs, No.	377 793 23, 809 30, 209	1,018	4.51
owa	741,400	995 005	1, 554, 955 1, 218, 545	Live hogs, No. Cattle, No Sheep, No Hidea lba Wool, lbs	2,034 2,251 692 1,363 174,423 173,276	2,112	3,64 77 238,21
linnesotaehraska	84,610 45,000 54,000	781, 721 45,000	190,550 188,060		27,007 120,349	196, 450 250	120,98
olorado	54,000 392,400	125, 083	149,400 196,800	Potatoes, bu Coal, tons Hav, tons Lumber, m ft. Shingles, m	2,319 2,962	1,154	1,05
ashington	54,000 39,600	5, 500	45,000	Lumber, m ft.	50 100 255 79	1,267	57
Total			-	Sait, Dille	910 320	1.071	71
ender an inch. o	OIN QUOTAT	PIONS.	P 99 SHI 17		from store during	Friday	for cit
The following a	ins, bought	and sold:		. The following	g grain was inspe		
阿里里斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯斯 斯斯斯斯斯		Bid.	Asked. \$ 98%		7 cars No. 3 do.		
rade dollars ew (412½ grains) merican sliver, hi ¼ ner cent discou exican dollars, oi	alves and qua	rters,	TOTAL TE	43 cars No. 2	oft spring, 49 cars	No. 3 do	.26 car
	d and new		4.80		vheat); 26 cars hig 13 cars new mixe		
ve franca		91	70 4.88		jected (112 corn);		
nglish sovereigns wenty france wenty marks	**************	4.94 3.83 4.70	3.90 4.77		mixed, 9 cars No.		
exican doubloons.	************	15.55	15.90 15.60		feed (8 barley) Inspected out:		
Gold and silver	dollars were	100% in cu		53, 544 bu corn	, 1,535 bu oats, 11	1,717 bu b	arley.
	REION EXC	Sixfy da	Sight.		g were the receip and live stock at		
erling			518% - 518%	the past week	and for the corn		
rance vitxerland	************	9434	0514	ending as date	d: Jan. 4	Dec. 28,	Jan. 6.
olland		40	4014	Flour, bris Wheat, bu	1879	1878.	1878. 62.974
reden	***********	********	27% 27% 27%			443, 380 338, 720	5272, U13 60, 236 81, 670 8, 886
GOV	BRNMENT I	BONDS.	Selection of the	Rye, bu	255,380 28,640 82,183	163,407 -23,195 70,158	8,88
PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THE		Carrier River	Anted 108% 102%	Dressed bogs	118 689	162, 404	1,24:
nited States 6s of 'ined States 5-20s ited States 5-20s ited States 10-40	of '68 (ex. in	it)jnuj	104%	Shipments-	15, 620	16,036	16,406
nited States 10-40 gited States new S hited States new s nited States new 4 gited States new 4	e of '81	1089 107 1049	1074	Wheat bo	61,553 296,740 257,578 137,474 3,861 74,749	48,391 130,940 151,196	62, 645 229, 748 34, 084
ited States new 4	per cent con	pon 9014 1194	100	Osta bu	187, 474	97.993	43.411
				Barley, bu Dressed bogs	74,719	71,013 1,329 13,246	46, 425
icago City 7 per o	ent bonds (le	(long). 1074	#sPart. *10446 *10446	Live hogs, No	74, 749 1, 460 9, 332 15, 043	13, 246 8, 409	14,619
leago City 7 per e	ent water loss ents, long	1025	10314	The following	g were the export	from Ne	w York
ok County 7 per c	ent bonds	1075	*10814 *10814	- Extraction of Charles	Jan 4	Dec. 28.	Jan. 5,
F Railway (South	Side)	1845	17294	Flour, bris	1879. 60,970 929,212	58,420	1978. 42,530 527,251
Railway (North	Side), ex. d	IV 117	121				214.276
desgo City 7 per c desgo City 7 per c desgo City 7 per c desgo City 6 per c desgo City 6 per c desgo City 6 per c per per control of per per control of per c per control of per c desgo Cas Light. To Dynama Control desgo Cas Light.	ray 7 per cent	cert's, *104	105	day, with more	business doing th	AD 18 115	uai the
y Scrip		96	102 100%	last day of the	week. The rec	eipts of	produce
Barrier St. St. Stewart of the Con-			-	weather, and th	light, owing to	mand for	futures
And interest.	TELEGE	APE		in provisions,	wheat, and corr	. When	t was
可以在1000000000000000000000000000000000000	NEW YORK	1900 (0.000)	GHH	make the crop a	bout one-seventh	smaller ti	han the
EW YORK, Jan	COLUMN TOWNS TO SEE	Control of the Contro					

ection with the fish, dried-fruit, and canned-cods markets. Butter was fairly active and from heese was quiet and unchanged. There was only light movement in oils, and prices were not sub-cited to any change. Coal continues active and rm. Bagring was dull, as were also leather and

The money market is easy at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

Sight exchange, sixty days, 487.

The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loans, 1872, 100.

stocks.

Belg C. C. C. & I.

II New Jersey C.

32 Rock Island,

134 St. Paul.

105 Torr Haute.

60 Terre Haute.

60 Terre Haute.

1124 Chicago & Aliou

LONDON, Jan. 4.—Consols for money, 945-16; account, 95 7-16.
American securities—Reading, 12½; Erie, 22½; Erie preferred, 37½;
United States bonds—67a, 104½; 10-40s, 110½; new 5s, 110½; 14%, 107½.
PARIS, Jan. 3.—Rentes, 110f 67½c.

LIFE-INSURANCE.

all come now by rail at increased cost mer rates. The hide market was steady.

PORRIGN GOODS. Statement showing foreign invoice value and duty paid on goods entered for consumption at the Port of Chicago during the week en 1879. The selling value here is about Paintings.
Toys and fancy goods
Dry goods.
Musical merchandise
Cutlery.....

Ransa City. 116.500 58,000 75,000 188,344
Peorla. 41,000 58,000 75,000 188,344
Prices of Friday. Sales were reported of 250 bris seller
January at \$7.45: 5,250 bris seller February at \$7.474
67.55: 8,000 bris seller March at \$7.6067.60 and 1,000
bris seller April at \$7.7087.724. 7051, 14,500 bris.
The market closed steady at \$8.0086.10 for old spot.
The market closed steady at \$8.0086.10 for old spot.
7.55 for February, and \$7.62467.85 for March.
Prime meas pork was quoted at \$8.7567.00 and extra
prime at \$5.768.00.
LABD-Walless active, and sold \$6 per 100 lbs lower,
but closed about the same as Friday afternoon. Sales
were reported of 1,000 tos spot at \$5.4585.475; 72.20
tes seller January at \$5.3246.35.474; 4.750 tos seller
February at \$5.476.50.534; and 4,000 tes seller March
at \$5.5085.626. Total, 12,000 tes. The market closed
at \$5.4586.474; 72.20
tes seller January at \$5.4746 for cash or seller January.
\$5.524635.55 for February, and \$5.5085.594 seller
March. April close communication of shipment, but
buyers wanted concessions, which some hottlers would
not make. The speculative trading was moderate, at a
lectine of about 256c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported
of 1.010 boxes shoulders at \$2.5562.00.00 20.000 lbs
ough sides at \$3.40, packed: 1,030 boxes long and
hort clears at \$3.629; 500 boxes short clears at \$5.724;
50,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 446; 20,000 lbs do
18 bit 4446; and 20,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 45. The LIFE-INSURANCE.

THE TRUSTERS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Chrcaso, Jan. 4.—From whatever direction the operations of the present officers or the Mutual Life-Insurance Company are approached, their own reports furnish an astonishing record of extravagance, repudiated agreements, gross errors in their financial statements, and broken promises.

In their twenty much annual report the officers announce a determination to allow other States than New York to be represented in Board of Trustees, in the following language, page 12:

The Board now contains representatives from the States of Massachusetts. New Jersey, and California; and it is thought equitable that, as future vacancles occur, they should be diled by persons representing other States, where considerable numbers of the policy-holders reside.

Since this announcement was made, in January, 1872, ten Trustees have been elected, all of whom are business men of the City of New York, excepting one, who is a farmer, residing in the town of Litchfield, Conn.

These ten Trustees were chosen by the proxies controlled by the President, Mr. F. S. Winston. It is suggested to the officers that one of the most available means to aid in restoring the confidence which they have forfeited and lost (next to sending in their own resignations) would be to permit at least half a dozen of the present Trustees, out of the thirty-six members in the Board, to resign, and to fill their places by representatives selected by the policy-holders in such places as Philadelphia, Baltimore, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago, and the States in which those cities are located.

In the present condition of the Company's af-

\$3.47% \$3.57% \$.62% \$.72% \$.62% \$.72% \$.72% \$.72% \$.72% \$.82% Long clears quoted at \$3.37% loose and \$3.52% boxed; umberlands, 3% \$3% boxed; long-cut hams, 5% \$60 ever, pickled hams, 5% \$5% for 18 to 15 h. average; en hams, 4% \$60 for same averages; green \$4000.

In the present condition of the Company's af-fairs, it is altogether probable that the States and cities mentioned would choose such a representa-tive for their respective districts as Mr. L. Z. Leiter would make for the State of Illinois, R. W. H.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was more active, some bagged flour being taken for shipment, but the views of exporters were generally too far below those of sellers to permit agreement in many cases. Local dealers took hold sparingly. Sales were reported of 200 brs winters at \$3.5064.60; 850 bris sprina extras, partly at \$3.12463.75; 100 bris no grade at \$2.00; 25 bris buckwheat flour at \$4.006 4.50; and 250 bris rye do on private terms. Total, 1, 425 bris. Also, 2,000 bags sold Friday evening on private terms. The following was the range of asking quotations: Choice to favorite brands of white winters, \$4.5065.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.5065.00; fair to good brands of white winters, \$4.5065.00; fair to good brands of white winnessts springs, \$3.5064.30; choice red winters, \$4.00 64.50; fair to good springs, \$3.2563.75; fair to good Minnesota springs, \$3.5064.30; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$3.5064.30; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, \$3.5063.30; bottle to fancy Minnesota springs, BREADSTUFFS.

BROOM-CORN-Was in light demand and steady. Following were the quotations: Fine green carpet brush. St@St@c: green hurl, S@St@c: red-tipped durl, S@St@c: red-tipped durl, S@St@c: red-tipped durl, S@St@c: red-tipped do. Sag: inferior, It@St@c: red-tipped durl, Sag: inferior sa

190: Napies wainth, 193 feet; Branch and the peans, 5467c; river pecans, 5468c; Wilmington peants, 565bc; Tennessee do, 5468c; Wirginis do, 66 65c.

GREEN FEUITS—Were quiet and steady. The severe weather interrupted trade, and few orders can be filled now: Apples, \$1.5 62.00 per bri; cranberries, cultivated, \$5.007.00 per bri; coast oranges, \$7.508.00 per bri; tox oranges, \$2.7583.50; Valencia do, \$8.500 per bri; tox oranges, \$2.7583.50; Valencia do, \$8.500 no, \$0.00 per coase; Florida do, \$3.00 per box of 100; lemons, \$4.0084.50 per box.

GROCERIES—In this market there were no changes. Trade was all that could be expected, and prices were very generally sustained. We quote:

Rice—Carolina, \$6.674c; Louisiana, \$6.674c; Rangoon, \$6.694c.

Rs-Patent cut loaf, 94@10c; crushed, 94@ 24425c.
Spiczs—Alispice, 196194c; cloves, 42647c; cassia, 24235c; pepper, 194615c; nutmegs, No. 1, 90235c; Calcutts ginger, 366-86.
So.ars—True Blue, 5654c; blue llly, 5654c; white llly, 5c; Savon Imperial, 5c; German mottled, 54654c; peach blossom, 8c.

64.35.
SHEEP-The market was guiet, with prices firm and string from \$2.75 for without important fluctuation, ranging from \$2.75 for without important fluctuation, ranging from \$2.76 for without important fluctuation. without important ductuation, ranging in poor to \$4.25 for choice qualities, per 300 the trading was done at \$5.0064.50.

RANAS CITY

Expected Dishatch to The Pribus Kanass City

**One, Jan. 4.—Catyle—1a rent reports receipts for the week 1, 179.

**e66: slow; native shipper, \$5.0064.50.

**Texas steers, \$2.5063.00. wintered as Texas steers, \$2.5063.00.

BUPPALO, Jan. 4.—Market was at a standstill at the live-stock yards to-day. No stock received or shipped the last twenty-four hours. Only a few sales of carlots of grain made. The uncertainty of shipments restricts trade. Prices nominally unchanged.

CINGINNATI. Jan. 4.—Hous-Active and firm: common, \$2.2082.80; Bight, \$2.8582.80; packing, \$2.758.2.90; butchers', \$2.9083.00; receipts, 4,877; shipments, 1,479.

BY TELEGRAPH. POREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4-11:30 S. M.-FLOUR-No. 1, 220

of Trade:
Liverpool, Jan. 4-11:30 a. m. - Flour, 18622s: winter, Sa 6de3s: No. 2 spring, 6s 10468s 3d; white,
8s 11d60s 3d; club, 5s 5de6s 8d. New corn, 2s 3d; club,
2s. Pork, 40s. Lard, 5s 6d.
Liverpool, Jan. 4. - Frime Mess Pork—Eastern, 44s:
Western, 40s. Bason—New Cumberlands, 24s 6d; short
ribe, 34s: hams, 33s. Lard, 30s. Cheese, 45s. Tallow,

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK.

90-16; futures firm; January, 9.50c; February, 8.69c;

March, 9.85c; April, 10c; May, 9.12c; June. 10.20c;

July, 10.29.

FLOUR-Steady; receipts, 8,000 bris: super State and
Western, 83.0028.50; common to good extrs. 83.504

4.00; good to choice, 84.0524.50; white wheat extrs.

\$4.5525.25; extrs Ohio, \$3.7025.00; 81. Louis, \$3.202

5.15; Minnesota patent process. 85.5028.00.

GRAIN-Wheat quiet; No. 3 Chicago spring. 91c; No.

2 do, wic; ungraded red, \$1.08;; No. 3 do, \$1.002

10.036; No. 2 do, 913c; No. 1 do. \$1.004; No. 2 amber.

\$1.05461.054; ungraded white, \$1.004; No. 2 amber.

\$1.05461.054; ungraded white, \$1.004; No. 2 do, \$1.016

Rye dull and unchanred. Barley quiet and unchanged.

receipts. 14.000 bu; ungraded.

receipts. 14.000 bu; ungraded.

receipts. 14.000 bu; ungraded.

seamer, 446(245c. Oats drawer; receipts. 9.500 bu;

No. 3, 3056; No. 2 white, 35c; mixed Western, 302

sie; white do, 3535c.

ic Apece. 308430; pulled, 176350;

KANSAS OFT.

Mindel Plandred to The Tyribula

Fig. 70: 4 - Grant - The Prior Cur

From reports wheat receipts 24, 523 but shipments
28, 705: 4011: No. 7 cash, 78c; 73 annary, 80c; No. 3 cash,
75-5c; January, 705(or No. 4 cash, 70c.

January, 21466.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. Jan. 4.-

PETBOLEUM.

PETBOLEUM.

CLEVELAND. Jan. 4.—PETBOLEUM—Tirme standard white. 110 test. 50.

Pittesume. Pa., Jan. 4.—Petrboleum—Quiet; crode steady at \$1,23% at Parker's. for immediate ahipment: reduced & \$4,03%. Philadelphia delivery.

Oil. City. Pa., Jan. 4.—Petrboleum—The market opened active, with sales at \$1.03%; declined to \$1.01%, closing at \$1.02% 5id; shipments. 26,000 bris. averaging 17,000; transactions. 300,000.

DRY GOODS. New York, Jan. 4.—Business remains quiet in all departments. Coston goods in light demand, but steady in price. Shirsing prints in rather better demand, but other makes of calicos quiet. Agents receiving fair duplicate orders for light weight cassimeres, Cheviota and worsted coatings.

TURPENTINE.
WILMINGTON. N. C., Jan. 4 - SPIRITS TO

MRS. JENKS.

Her Efforts to Play a Joke on the Potter NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 2.-Judging from

the sudden departure of the Potter Committee, and taking into consideration the fact that the Committee while here spent most of their time in investigation the finding of the documents dropped by Mrs. Jenks in the store of Elkin & dropped by Mrs. Jenks in the store of Elkin & Co., on Canal street, looks very much as if the Committee came here for the sole purpose of discovering whether Agnes had really lost the valuable documents, or had attempted to perpetrate a huge joke on the Committee and the interested parties. If the Committee and the interested parties. If the Committee and the interested parties. If the Committee did come for such a purpose they soon found out, of course, that the whole affair was a abrewd little came set up by Mrs. Jenks for the purpose, perhaps, of inducing the Committee to believe that they had the real Sherman letter, and after a publication to that effect, of showing that it was a forgery. The plan of Mrs. Jenks was evidently well laid. The contents of the envelope which she dropped were such as were calculated to deceive almost any one. There were threem different documents in the envelope. The first was a letter addressed to Messra. D. A. Weber and James E. Anderson, and signed with John Sherman's name. The letter is the same as the celebrated Sherman letter, which has been so often published.

as the celebrated Sherman letter, which has been so often published.

The second document was a telegram addressed to Mrs. A. D. Jenks, from Washington, and was as follows:

"Letters received to-day. When do you leave."
Signed "R."

The third was a telegram to Mrs. A. D. Jenks, from Washington, to the following effect:

"Will leave to-morrow night." On the back of this in pencil were the words, "Thank heaven, all will be well."

The fourth was of little or no consequence.

all will be well."

The fourth was of little or no consequence.
The next document was a note, as follows:
NEW ORLBANS, May 2, 1876.—To Capt. Jents—DRAG SIR: Come right down to the Post-Office today. I want to see you on very important business.

On the back of this letter was the following, written in pencil: "These papers will be all right, as I have the duplicates and the stamps, so you may be sure; but no matter, I will see you in a day or two. Don't fail to forward documents to Washington in time to act on them should they deem it necessary." Signed "Agnes."

Service of the property of the

and, so petrified that it retained its nearance. The finger nails even remarkle inputry convinced him that Canty's " hand, and he returned it yidual, who in turn gave it to the D

Asother Robieman in Ignobie Sir Hew Crawfurd-Pollok, Bart., of Castle, near Paisley, was sued in the Sheriff's Court, by a farmer's daughter, McAulay, aged 18 years, for 21,168 dam breach of formise of marriage. The paid she entered the defendant's as housemaid in 1876. He promised to man housemaid in 1876. representing that he was upper ward had a son by him. The compromised, the defendant a

BAILBOAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRA

CHIUAGO & NORTHWESTERS RAILWAY, chet Offices. 62 Clark-at. (Sherman House) in the depots. Leave. | Am

Hotel Cars are run through, between e-Depot corner of Wells and Kinzle-sta.
b-Depot corner of Canal and Kinzle-sta

HICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATE

dendota à Galesburg Expressontawa à Strentor Expressontiale de Proposor Expressontiale de Sionx City Expressons de Sionx City Expressons à Colorado Expressons à Colorado Expressons à Colorado Expressons à Colorado Express

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, AND CRID KANKAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. brien Twenty-third-st. Tickes Office, 122 Randovids

Kenses City & Denver Fast Ex. 12:30 p m 3:18
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas. 9:00 a m 7:18
Mebile & New Orieans Express 9:00 a m 7:18
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas. 9:00 p m 7:18
Peorla, Burlington / Fast Express 9:00 a m 7:18
A Keokuk Express 9:00 p m 7:18
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex. 9:00 a m 7:18
Strestor, Laces, Washington Ex. 12:30 p m 3:28
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation 5:00 p m 9:18 CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL BAILWA

Leave. Ante

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for & F and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Pu du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Wissa

HALMOIR CENTRAL RAILROAD, Spool, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-sa Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Cla

PITTSBURG, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RALLWII
Denot, corner Canal and Magison-sta. Ticket Offer,
65 Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Res.

Leave. A state.

Mail and Express. 5:50 a m * 7:00 pa
Pacific Express. 5:15 an \$ 5:01 a
Patt Line. 5:00 p. BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, feet of Name at Ticket Offices, 83 Clark - 84. Painor Hous, Grain Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave.

Antis

4:50 a m 5 5:648

Past Line.

9:40 p m 7:08 p

PITTEBURG, CINCINNATT & ST. LOUIS & E.

(Cincinnatt Air-Line and Kokomo Line-Louis and Carroll-sia, Western Louis and Carrol

CHICAGO, BOOK ISLAND & PACIFIO BAILDON
Depol. corner of Van Buren and Sherman-rit. The
Office, 56 Clark-51., Sherman House.

Leave, Artis

Tago a m - 7:25 ps
Omaha, Leaves worth & Alch. Ex - 7:30 a m - 7:25 ps
Omaha, Leaves worth & Alch. Ex - 7:30 a m - 7:25 ps
Orange of the Comaha Express are served in cars, at 75 cents each.

CHICAGO & FASTERN ILLINOIS RAHLEOM

CHICAGO & EASTEEN ILLINOIS RAILEGAN

"Danville Route."

Tickes Offices, 77 Clark-en, 125 Deerborn-st., and Bepot. corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

Leave. Arriva.

GRAY'S RECIFIC MEDICINE
TRADE MARX. The Great Bu-TRADE MARX
The Great Bu-TRADE MARY
will promptly and
radically cope any
and every case of
Nerrous Peditify
and every case of
Nerrous Peditify
and every case of
Nerrous Peditify
and every case of
the brain and arr
yous system; is peryous system; is peryou and system; is peryou a

173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mall, free of charge thronic, nervous, or special disease. IF J. Keen may physician in the city who warrants curse of the consult of the city who warrants curse o

Talmage Tackle

REL

Prof. Swing Pres Referring Therein

Recent Ima The Rev. J. Munr. TAL

deal with wicked
The Tabernacle was n
Previous to preaching
requested by the Se
Henry L. Elmore, had gross immorality and from the members of the Tabernacle. in review of my crit me. I propose to shoot the Christian min he ought to treat the text was Zachariah, vilcity shall be full of ing in the streets with a description in which children wo the streets without the Thave laughed du see clergymen going trying to conceal the In morals I am an giving a good stout ing the salve of the exhalirant in his hop and gooodness of o lieve they must be fo THE MORAL COND ngton. In th Capital will be ch Misaissippi or Missou but Washington is no sending out, with go bad blood, disease, a a fascinating city, higher morality were to be hievements of sci painting. Talmage of the Capitol again in Paris; the Capit or the Parliament-H est works of the old

> in at this point ab ierism PROVIN

both phases, and its i better than when i fetched them. The

It is a bad thing,"

nome. A man de is naturally go to the Saratoga gave up the off-terms rattled off a long list policeman to cover.
sodically: "What a
place since the day wh
blast in the Nath to Henry Wilson and the War, there were of them boasted of he \$1,500,000. A gamble keeper of the House ar of the salaries of the twenty gambling to the twenty gambling to the twenty gambling to the ments and employes of more expensive by the tors. The reporters of wide-awake as ours, of men up. Dueling he There is no more cludifierences of opinion knives and pistols and floor of the Honse. It lation that we have me head of the Departmenthat the queen of Asimplicity of attire, he axis wagance in the twenty games in the twenty g shame of a forme that the wine-cup from the Wnite-House

may be jolly and yet Politics aside, thereWhite-House, less rum odist hymn-books, or day. [Great applause would not have the qu bership to enter into that
GOOD MORALS SHOUL in an appirant for office is a law-breaker, and an athelat is inca becreasing out. The of the law. A libertine of the law. A libertine every family in the Unimen were sent to Commof a grave-digger's spa world of their corrudelirium tremens order to give some stiments were voted to the law control of their corrudelirium tremens order to give some stiments were voted to the lampression that a ed,—not a religion rule founded on morality, day to reform old personly were equal to that do be "Gospelized."

Was not half so necessar of the people. The dwhen this would come twas to the nation the two of 1812 was its measles ion was the trynhold felem; and resumption, the settlement of the da Another fact the speake was the transitory nata Great men in Washing short time. Those whis he nation's eyes tashow either dead, or form the settlement of the da Another fact the speake was the transitory nata Great men in Washing short time. Those whis he nation's eyes tashow either dead, or for a fact the foll of Grant's than dead. [Renewe hour in this counier being away from he had here the law of the law of the nation's the entrying to get him home. New York was fished the hearest he exhibited are unfair to the heyer forgive America Horace Greeley, than well-acrifically pairiet mainted of the sermon lady vocalist.

LROAD TIME TABLE

O & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY

BUBLINGTON & QUINCY RAILEDA

| Denver Past Ex. | 122 Randolph & | Denver Past Ex. | 122 30 pm | 3 35 pm | 163 pm

ILWAUKER & ST. PAUL RAILWAY * 7:55 a m * 7:45 a m

St. Line (dally)... 9:00 p m 4:00 p m Minnesota, Green as Foiat, and Ash-Night Express... 9:00 p m 7:00 am nn via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Pas-ils are good either via Madison and Prairie via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-seas

nx City Express ... 9:90 pm * 6:35 am zer..... 4:30 pm * 9:25 am y night runs to Centralis only.

Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. 67 Clark-st. southeast corner of Ras-Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

| Leave. Arriva. | 100 a.m. 6:55 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 7:40 p.m. 10:20 a.m. (daily). | 100 p.m. (daily)

T. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

BALTIMORE & OHIO,
m Exposition Building, foot of Monroeces, 83 Clark-st., Palmor House, Grand
epot (Exposition Building). Leave. | Arrive. RE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. B. l'Air-Line and Kokomo Line. l Clintod and Carroli-sts., West Side. pepole Louis 8:40 a m 8:10 pm press 8:00 pm 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE. ke st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Leave. Arrive.

apolis & Louis9:40 a m = 8:00 p m
8:00 p m 5 7:00 s m

ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILEOAD
an Buren and Shorman-sta. Ticks
Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.
7:500 am 7:25 pm
7th AAtch Kx 10:30 a m 8:40 pm
10:00 pm 10:20 pm
10:15 h B
Omahs Express are served in didias
ch.

Express.... 7:30 p m 6 7:15 a m

PECIFIC MEDICINE. PECIFIC MEDICINE

The Great En-TRADE MARK

in Re me dy y

I promptly and

ically cure any

d every case of

rous Politisy

i Weakness. Re
to Indiscretion,

cess, or overwork

the brain and ner
us system: is per
us ystem: which we

e maxic, and has After Talms

years with great success.

The Spread

all druggists at si per anclasse or

or will be sent rice by mail on any

y addreasing.

GRAY MEDICINE CO

Mechanics Block, Detroit, Mich.

STEPHENSON & CO., set and

wholesale and retail agents

at proprietors brice
SELLASER OFS.

ELLANEOCS.

DR. KEAN,

RELIGIOUS. Talmage Tackles National Affairs for a Change.

Prof. Swing Preaches on Religion as a Life-Motive.

Referring Therein to Bob Ingersoll's Recent Image Purchases.

The Rev. J. Munro Gibson on the Point of Sight of the Bible.

TALMAGE.

TALMAGE.
YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Talmage ventured to deal with wicked Washington this morning. The Tabernacle was not crowded, by any means. Previous to preaching, Mr. Talmage said he was requested by the Sessions to announce that Henry L. Elmore, having been found guilty of gross immorality and sin, has been suspended toom the membership and communion the membership and communion Tabernacle. "Next Sabbath," cor ed the speaker, "I will view of my critics, clerical and lay. a review of my critics, ciercical and lay. I have been preaching twenty-one years, and have ever before replied to anything said against e. I propose to show what I think the work I the Christian minister ought to be, and how sought to treat the evils of the day." The shall be full of boys and girls play-in the streets thereof." Talmage began seets without the protection of the police. see clergymen going about with courtplaste trying to conceal the sins I have been probing In morals I am an allopathist,—I believe in giving a good stout dose first, and then applygifthe salve of the Gospel. No man is more halirant in his hope of the future prosperity d goodness of our cities than I, but I betwee they must be founded on exposure."

THE MORAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY was then discussed from the standpoint of Washington. In the speaker's opinion, the Capital will be changed to the or Missouri in less than a century. ting out, with good blood, health, or with blood, disease, all over the land. It was higher morality than ever before. There were to be found the grandes inting. Tsimage would put the brass door the Capitol against those of the Madeleine in Paris; the Capitol itself against the Tuileries or the Parliament-House in London; and Luetz's paintings and Brumidi's frescoes against the best works of the old masters. A joke dragged in at this point about back-pay and Credit-Mobil-

for even a Tabernacie audience, the speake went on to say he had seen Washington unde better than when Congress was away. Tha fetched them. The laughter was uprogrous "It is a bad thing," continued the speaker, "that our legislators leave their families at aome. A man deprived of female society naturally a bear. Why, it is even said that ministers on vacations go to the Saratoga horse-races. On the other hand, I have been told of a Congressman who gave up the off-terms to prayer." The speaker rattled off a long list of criminal statistics, and gravely recorded his opinion that a beat of ten miles in length was too much for a mounted last in the National Capital, and Con nen went into them before making a speech

man the title of greatest. The material world will submit to a neasurement. Man may determine what mountain is highest, what river longest, what sea deepest, but in the spiritual world he must throw aside his exact measurements and be content with the feeling that all is great and mysterious. The dust of the universe is measurable, but not so its spiritual things. It is as though the world, intellectual and moral, were preparing us to accept of the infinity of a God. Were there any method by which we might compare together the leading ideas which have led the human family along its great journey, it would seem that the motive of religion has been most powerful. But there is no standard or method of comparison here, and therefore we must content ourselves by declaring great among the powers that have moved man, is the affirmation of religion.

At some time in history that gifted being,

At some time in history that gifted being, man, must have begun to feel that it was some more powerful being than he or than all his race that had placed the sun and stars in the sky and had made such a structure as the earth.

The Bible mentions a far-off time when men began to call upon the name of the Lord, and, outside the old record, all through Egyptian antiquity the mind is seen deducing from the antiquity the mind is seen deducing from the encompassment of man, the fact and presence of a Deity. Job, one of the ancient books, presents in the most eloquent, and logical, and poetic of manners the argument that early drove society toward faith in the Creator. When this Chaldean Job asks, "Doth the hawk fly by Thy wisdom and stretch her wings toward the south? Doth the eagle mount up at Thy command and make her nest on high? Who causeth it to rain on earth where no man is? on the wilderness. Doth the earle mount up at Thy command and make her nest on high? Who causely it to rain on earth where no man is? on the wilderness wherein is no man? he shows the human reason in the act of drawing near to a God. The hundred or more of these sharp questions in that old treasure of literature reveal a natural theology not surpassed by that of Xenophon, or lactantius, or Paley. In the four periods represented by these four personages,—Job. Xenophon, Lactantius, and Paley,—the Chaldean. Greek, Roman, and English periods, we perceive the best forms of reason following one line of thought toward the one conclusion—the logical necessity of a Creator. Whether, therefore, man came to his reasoning powers at once by an instantaneous gift of his Creator, or came thither by a long development from a kind of infancy of thought, he came to a full conviction at last that there was a Being outside of the human race who was King of Kings and Lord of Lords. It is unknown at what time in earth's history or in man's history this religious sentiment sprang into life, but howsver far back our students of the past go with their excavations and their deciparing, they cast up out of buried ruins or read from engraved stones or tiles, at once the treasures of art and of religion. Thus we infer that the same intollectual power which gave birth to a fine art gave birth also to a religion—that the power of logic which led to an architecture, or an implement, or a science, led also to a Delty, for out of the same heap of ruins come atwars emblems not only of the beautiful but of the religious. In the excavations of Babylonia, Goorge Smith reads from the buried tiles this pashm: "On my Lord, my transgression is great, my sins many. The transgression is great, my sins many. The transgression is great, my sins many. The gression is great, in the chart of the antiquity of the religious benument. It appears as soon as the human mind appears. Wherever our scholars got occurred the power of a psalin, as though to show us that where there has co

When one of our public men, public speakers I mean, was found recently at an aution of antiques, bidding on all the images of childish religious as though he were going to kill Christianity by the ridicule of a new and laughable Pantheon, he was only purchasing abundant evidence that the human soul has always been full of a tender religious sentiment, that looked up for an explanation of these years so full of joy, and death. As it, would not, bring music into ridicule, should the same satirat purchase at suction all the ram's horns that once were blown around Jericho, nor all the shrill pipes of Pan, or the three stringed harps of Greek idlers, or the turn-tumdrums of the indians, so, should he accumulate a large assortment of fetishes and divinities, he will have made no approach toward any ridicule of the religious feeling in man. As all the noble sentiments break away from a childish past, and rise into greatness, so religion will not be embarrassed by any small-

growns well too then before making assessed from the control of th

British sporting officers, etpressed in these lines; "You Unites and ware a strange religion, for in our divine philosooby the death of a bird may be a necessity, but it can ever be a pleasure." If now, within the twilight of a pagara faith, the soul can, extract such light views and such a spiritual joy from contemplating the picty and tinderness of the Delty, what may not this religious motive the books? In our era the standard of goodless found is the New Textament, nurelling as it does the true God, marks the upraing of a new power to away the soul.— a power which, like a see, can carry upon its wide booom a vest samy of soiders of a higher life, not armadas of cruel troops, but of kind and enlightened men. Next to this element of right and wrong, as developed by the standard of a God, must be reckoned the injunce of sil that mystery which is grouped under the general name of rollrion. All have been deeply affected by these questions of the standard of the

DR. GIBSON. THE POINT OF SIGHT OF THE BIBLE.

There was a very large attendance yester
It the regular Farwell Hall Sabbath-aftern at the regular exercises of song and Bible-reading,—the one led by Prof. Case's choir of male voices and the Farwell Hall choir, and the other by the Rev. J. Munro Gibson. Despite the cold weather the nall was more nearly full than it has been for

nall was more nearly full than it has been for many Sundays past.

Dr. Gibson, in commencing his discourse, said that it had been his intention to commence the new year with Exodus and proceed right through the Bible without further delay. But by request he had decided to dwell a little longer and be a little more explicit upon one of the ideas of his last exposition,—"The Point of Sight of the Bible." That idea had not been fully developed. Christ was the Point of Sight. He wished to speak particularly about that verse in Genesis which said that the seed of the woman should bruise the head of the serpent. That verse was some-Surely it was not the form of Gospel—it was the form of a curse. It was a curse, and the first one met with in the perusal of the Scriptures. It was not a curse upon mankind, but a curse upon the adversary of mankind; upon sin, and death, and hell; a curse upon a curse. It was not a curse upon the woman, nor yet upon the man. True, it was said that the woman's sorrow should be increased; and it was also true that the ground was cursed on account of the man. But the curse was upon the tempter of the man. "Because thou hast done this thou art cursed." Some people would doubt that the Gospel could come in the form of a curse. It not only could come that way, but it must come that way.

There were those who shut their eyes to the curse,—to the sin and the death,—and there were preachers who passed over the curse in a good-natared, lorgetful kind of a way, leaving it out of their sermons. But could the curse be overcome in that way of neglect? That which did not curse sin was no Gospel at all. Gospel must curse it, must root it out and destroy it. The curse was suggestive of a great conflict; of a conflict between the seed of woman and the serpent, and this conflict was capable of three divisions: First, a personal conflict, arising out of the enmity between the serpent and the woman. The Hebrey tense was plain that it was meant that not only will that enmity exist, but it was and is existing. The enmity exist, but it was and is existing. The enmity commenced when the curse was pronounced, when the power of the serpent was combatted by the woman. At the moment when she became the opponent of the serpent and became a saint,—"one separated from sin," in the Bible meaning of the word,—and as such she was the first type of the Church of God, of all believers. She became the nother, as it were, of the generations of believers, even as the Church is called the Mother Church. Second, a general conflict. "And between thy seed and her seed,"—between the seed of the serpent and the seed of the woman. We are told in John that the assailants of the Lord Jesus told Him, "We be Abraham's seed." And Jesus told them that they sought to kill Him; that if they were Abraham, seed they would do the works of Abraham's seed. "In Matthew Jesus spoke of them as "serpents," and Paul had exclaimed of them: "On, full of all subtlety sad mischief." In John was found the same, that he who committed his is of the Devil. From the very beginning the idea of the conflict between the seed of the serpent and the seed of the woman was in a spiritual sense, not in a literal sense. It was an idea of a conflict between the spiritual serpent and the seed of the woman was in a spiritual sense, not in a literal sense. It was an idea of

not plainly outlined in that passage, the great lines converged on Him. It was not a general prophecy to the effect that the righteous should night for a long time and finally overcome the enemy, but a special indication: "And thou shalt bruise his heel." Only at this point did victory appear. It was a special conflict between Christ and the enemy. All through the struggle Christ was to fight not only will unbelievers and evilminded men, but with the very spirit of evil. Entirely apart from the conflict with men was the conflict with the evil spirits whose presence the speaker knew all men must feel at certain times. Christ battled with those evil spirits. In John it was said by Christ: "Now is the judgment of the world." "Judgment" was "crisis." Then was the crisis when Christ and the evil spirits where to do battle for supremacy, and the world hung in the balance. Christ told His disciples that He would not talktmuch with them, for "the Prince of this world cometh." The battle with that Prince explained the terrible agony in the garden and the anguish of the cross. Christ's death was unlike the death of the martyrs, and not becouse He was less brave than they. They died in peace and with smiles on their faces, though the fire was burning them to a criso. Christ died in anguish because He had fought a fight which they knew naught of. He fought the battle for them, and wou it that they might, live with Him. Thus it was that was fulfitled that which was written: "And he shall bruise thy head and thou shall bruise his heel." Now that Christ had secured the victory, it was secure for all time.

"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT

"WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT

IT?"

Because the penalties of physiological laws are not executed speedily, some fancy they are void. But when the system breaks down, and almost hopeless complications arise, which the family physician, by reason of his limited experience, fails to relieve, the pertinency of the above inquiry is apparent. Many remedies have been specially prepared for these cases, and, many physicians are bidding for their patronage. As before making a purchase of land a "search" is required, and the title carefully examined, so invalids should carefully investigate the claims of any physician offering to treat chronic diseases. Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines are well known, and have effected many cures where eminent physicians have falled; yet, to accommodate surricial and complicated cases, and those desirons of being restored speedily. Dr. Pierce has erected an elegant sanitarium at a cost of nearly half a million dollars. No institution in the world offers advantages superior to those found in this establishment. Half a score of physicians are in attendance, several of whom have been prominently connected with leading American and European Hospitals. Every improved facility for hastening a cure that a liberal expenditure of money could secure can here be found. Before fully deciding where to go, address Invalids' and Tourists' Hotel, for circular.

Wonderful Spider's Web.

Across the "sunny paths" of Ceylon, where the forest meets the open country, and which constitute the bridle-roads of the island, an enormous spider stretches his web at the hight of from four to eight feet from the ground. The cordage of these webs is fastened on either side to protecting shoots of trees or shrubs, and is so strong as to hurt the traveler's face, and even lift off his hat, if he is so unlucky as not to see the line. The nest in the centre is sometimes as large as a man's head, and is continually growing larger, as it is formed of successive lavers of old webs rolled over each other, sheet after sheet, into a ball. These successive envelopes contain the wings and limbs of insects of all descriptions, which have been the prev of the spider and his family who occupy the den formed in their midst. There seems to be no doubt that the spider casts the web loose and rolls it round the nucleus in the centre, when it becomes overcharged with carcasses, and proceeds to construct a fresh one, which in its turn is destined to be foided no with the rest.

A Check of Check.

Longo Tritin.

I bave heard of a curious case of successful

Loudes Frists.

I have heard of a curious case of successful impudence that took place a short time are. A well-dressed man entered the Bank of England, threw down a penny for the stamp, and asked for a check, When it will handed to him be filled it up to "self for £100," signed it, and, receiving the money, withfrew. As he had no account at the Bank of England, that institution lost £100 by the transaction, whiist the Government gained one penny.

THE COURTS.

The Unfortunate Stockholders of the Lamar.

An Appeal Disposed Of-Becord of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

In the case of Burnham vs. The Lamar In in the case of Burnam vs. The Lamar In-surance Company, the Master in Chancery filed a report Saturday setting out that he had ex-amined witnesses in regard to the amount of the deficiency in the assets of the Company,

amined witnesses in regard to the amount of the deficiency in the assets of the Company, and as to the percentage necessary to be assessed to make a rufficient sum to pay the remaining claims against the Company, and had come to the conclusion that an assessment of \$40 on each share of stock would be necessary to meet the deficiency. A decree was accordingly entered directing the Receiver to go on and collect an assessment of 40 per cent against the stockholders of the Company.

DISMISSING AN APPRAL.

In the case of Tycing vs. Carney, Judge Booth on Saturday decided some points as to the proper way to prosecute appeal suits. In this case a motion was made by appellee to dismiss on account of the neglect of appellant to file proper papers, or to issue summons, or to bring in the co-defendants. On Jan. 25, 1875, the plaintiff recovered judgment, and on Feb. 12 Kearney, one of the defendants, filed his bond in the Circuit Court and obtained a supersedeas, but took no other steps. The statute provided that the appellant should cause summons to be issued against the appellees, which he had failed to do. The Judge, however, thought it would be harsh, according to his construction of the statute, to dismiss the appeal for want of prosecution and deny the detendant his day in court when the appellee could voluntarily enter his appearance and force an early trial. There was no doubt that the statute contemplated that this should be done. It was also the privilege of the appellee, not of the appellant, to have a summons issued to bring in the co-defendants. The motion to dismiss would therefore be overruled.

TTEMS.

The Appellate Court will meet this afternoon,

would therefore be overruled.

TEMS.

The Appellate Court will meet this afternoon, and deliver a large number of opinions.

Judge Gary returns from the Criminal Court to-day, and he and Judge Jameson will then call the first forty cases of the new calendar. They will divide the cases between them in some way, but just how cannot be learned.

Judge Williams, Saturday, granted a divorce to Carrie C. Wallace from John H. Wallace for adultery; to Alexander E. Guild from Sarah Ann Guild for desertion; and to Anna Leluhard from Rudoiph Leinhard for adultery.

In the case of Judson vs. Leiter, a motion was made before Judge Moore, Saturday, to dissolve the injunction, but it was continued until to-day.

An Assignee will be chosen for C. B. Holmes this morning.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

James A. Rooserdt began a suit Saturday against Patrick and Eliza Powers, claiming \$1,000.

The Citizens' Savings & Loan Association filed a petition for a mandamus against the Auditor of the Town of Wyoming to compel him to pay \$4,056.

Auditor of the lowe of tryoning to him to pay \$4.096.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Joseph Williams began a suit in replevin Saturday against Louis Reinach and John Hoffmann to recover a stock of cigars, toys, jewelry, stationery, etc., in the store No. 99 Bine Island avenue, which are valued at \$1,300.

Jense Marks began a suit in replevin against H. H. Gall, George W. Deal, and C. J. Vogeli to recover 300 overcoats, valued at \$1,500.

J. Y. Farwell & Co. commenced a suit in trespess against Louis, Morris, and Goldschmidt, claiming \$2.501 damages.

J. Y. Farwell & Co. commenced a suit in trespeass against Louis, Morris, and Goldschmidt, claiming \$3,500 damages.

Diver N. Burnham sued Francis Agnew and Ellen T. Agnew for \$1,500.

John E. Wilson began a suit to recover \$10,000 damages against Christian H. Sigmund and Peter Mueiler.

Mary Curtiss brought suit in debt for \$5,000 damages against N. S. Higgins, E. C. Cleaver, and A. W. Windett.

John Ennis sued the Chicago-Avenue Church for \$5,000.

John G. Schermerhorn brought suit against Timothy Dwight, Timothy Dwight, Jr., and W. Q. Bwight, claiming \$3,000.

Joseph F. Armour filed a perition stating that he is the manager of the Danville Elevator, lo-cated on the South Branch, near Fuller street bridge, and asking for a license to transact the

cated on the South Branch, near Fuller street bridge, and asking for a license to transact the business of a public warehouseman. The license was issued by Judge Williams on Armour filing a bond for \$10,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLOGGET—143 to 173, inclusive. No case on trial.

THE APPELLATE COUET—Opinions at 2 p. m. Call is 118. Faich vs. Rigenman; 119. Same vs. Guild; 121, City vs. McGwin; and 123, Hard vs. Marple.

JUDGES GARY AND JAMESON—I to 40 on new calendar.

JUDGES GARY AND JAMESON—I to 40 on new calendar.

JUDGES ROGGES—Set cases 4, 819. Conway vs. McGregor; 4, 915, Grundies vs. McLean; and calendar Nos. 342, 343, 344, 345, and 347. No case on trial.

JUDGE ROGGES—Set cases 4, 819. Conway vs. McGregor; 4, 915, Grundies vs. McLean; and calendar Nos. 342, 343, 344, 345, and 347. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOORN—Nos. 871, 873, 877, 888, 900, 903, 908, 911, 914, and 915.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Goes to the Criminal Conrt.

JUDGE MONIS—Nos. 871, 873, 877, 888, 900, 903, 908, 911, 914, and 915.

JUDGE MONIS—Nos. 871, 873, 877, 888, 900, 903, 908, 911, 914, and 915.

JUDGE MONIS—Nos. 871, 873, 877, 888, 900, 903, 908, 911, 914, and 915.

JUDGE MONIS—Nos. 871, 873, 877, 888, 900, 903, 908, 911, 914, and 915.

JUDGE SOLUTION OF THE TOWN OF T

WASHBURNE OF ILLINOIS.

Why He Is the Strongest Man that the Republican Parts Could Nominate for President in 1880.

New York Sun. Jan. 2.

We have expressed the opinion that Elihu B. Washburne is by far the strongest man that the Republican party could nominate for President in 1880.

We have expressed the opinion that Elihu B. Washburne is by far the strongest man that the Republican party could nominate for President in 1880.

The reasons and circumstances which confer upon Mr. Washburne this exceptional distinction are plain and obvious. His part in the political affairs of the country has been conspicuous. He was a member of many successive Congresses, being continually returned for the Galena District from the election of 1832 until that of 1808. The period of his service in the House of Representatives includes the most eventful years of our recent history. First elected as an Anti-Slavery Whig, he became a Republican on the formation of that party, and has since remained a member of it. While the measures of the Republican party always received his support, he was especially noted as the advocate of rigorous economy in the public expenditures, and the constant and unsparing foe of corporations, and especially of the land-grant railroads in their relation to the Treasury on the one hand, and to the people on the other. We do not remember a single case in which he did not streunously resist every outlay of the public money which he could call unnecessary or excessive; nor did he ever miss an opportunity of endeavoring to restrict the powers and curtail the profits of the great corporations to which we have referred. The fact that by taking this course he made himself very odious to certain among his fellow-members of the House, whose ideas and purposes were of a different character from his, never cooled his zeal or diminished his vigilance. During the whole period he performed the part of watch-dog—we might rather say of the factisate hydrogeneous the received him and handishments which were directed toward him, and never letting ro his hold. He made himself sincerely interes to the office of Minister to France, and here favorable fortune continued to attend him. When the war of 1870 broke out between France and Germany and the German Embassy was withdrawn from the French Capital, the

organized against Washburne. But by what provision of the Constitution does the organization of a political machine in any one State dispose of the Presidency of the United States!

Have the Republicans any stronger candidate to offer?

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Not a Speakership Candidate.

To the Editor of The Tribuna.

Wenona, Iil., Jan. 3.—In your summary of the political situation in to-day's issue of The Tribuna you put me down as a candidate for the Speakership of the House. Not wishing to create a jealous feeling among my friends who are candidates, and as I am not one of the members-elect, and as my aspirations are for the Clerkship of the House, will you please correct the statement I I appreciate the high compliment paid me in thus sandwiching me in between and among such honorable gentlemen, but the honor of aspiring to the Speakership is rather more than a member of the Third House ought to expect. Respectfully,

W. B. Tatlor.

single-ride ticket, pretty greasy and well worn.

It would be a good idea for the Secretary of the
Treasury to send down some nickels and subsidiary silver to Galveston and other towns in

CERCAGO, Jan. 4.—Will you enlighten an oramus as follows: Is it a fact that, if we

Fish and Hee Caltivation.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Vandalia, ill., Jan. 4.— I wish to build a small fish-pond to raise fish, and wish to post up and get the most information in the shortest time on fish and bees. Can you inform me as to the best practical books or periodicals, or both, that I can get to post up on the above subjects! I am not wholly ignorant on the above subjects, but wish to call to my aid the latest experience and best advice to beginners on said subjects. Very truly yours,

JOHN FISHER.

Do They All Adulterate?
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Bangor, Wis., Jan. 3.—Can you not, by some means at your disposal, ascertain if there is a sugar-refinery that does not adulterate their product, and, if there is one, under what brand are their sugars sold? Yours respectfully,
ALFRED MENGEL.

Foul Air.
To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Will you please inform me through the columns of The Tribune whether the foul air in a heated room is at the top or bottom, and oblige.

FELLOWS HYPOPHOSPRITES.



Asthmatic Bronchitis of Nine Years' Standing Cured by the Syrup.

by the Syrup.

St. John, N. B., Aug. 11, 1982.

MR. James I. Fellows:

Dear Sir: I consider it my duty to inform you of the great beneal; I have received from the use of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have been for the last nine years a great sufferer from Bronehits and Asthma, at times so ill that for weeks I could neither lie down or take any nourishment of consequence, and during the time suffering intensely. I have had, at different times, the advice of twenty-two physicians.

The least exposure to either finmp or draft was sure to result in a severe attack of my disease. Finding no relief from all the medicines I had taken, I conditued to try your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, and her they result of them of for the result in an and well as ever I felt in my life, and for the last year have not had one moment's sickness, and aeither does dampness or draft have the least effect upon me. Were I to write on the subject for hours, I could not say enough in graise of your invaluable Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, or give an adequate idea of my sufferings.

You are at liberty to make what use you please of this letter, because I hope its publicity may be the means of benefiting other sufferer as much at it has me. I remain yours respectfully.

MRS. HIPWELL, Exmouth-st.

Look out for the name and address. J. I FELLOWS.
St. John, N. B., on the yellow wranger is watermark, which seen by holding the paper before the Brit.

Price 91.50 per bottler six for 87.50.

Bold by all Druggists. Western Agents.

J. N. RARRIN & CO., Checkmatt. O.

NERVOUS DEBILITY.
WEAK NESS, etc., and all disorders brought on by indiscretions, excesses or overwork of the Brain and Nervous System, speedily and radically cured by

PULVERHACHER GALVANIC CO.

The afflicted can now be restored to perfec ealth and bodily energy, without the use of edicine of any hind.

PULVERMACHER'S

For self-application to any part of the body,

meet every requirement. The most learned physicians and scientific en of Europe and this country indorse them.

READER, ARE YOU AFFLICTED?

PULYERNACHER'S ELECTRIC BELTS AND BANDS

nvincing testimony direct from the cted themselves, who have been restored HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

PHLYERMACHER GALVANIC CO Cor. 8th & Vine Ste. CINCINNATI Or 212 Broadway, NEW YORK. BRANCH OFFICE:

218 STATE ST., CHICAGO no Avoid bogus appliances claiming rie qualities. Our Pamphlet explains listinguish the genuine from the spurious

BAVERLE'S THEATRE. PREIMINABY AN NOUNCE BANGE Mr. J. H. HAVERLY has the pleasure to amounce that he has entered into arrangements with CO. J. H. HAPLESON for the appearance of HER MAJESTY'N OPERA COMPANY.

From Her Majesty's Theatre, London, in a for Commencing Monday, Jan. 13, 1879.

Transgural performance, Monday, Jan. 13, 1879.

Transgural performance, Monday, Jan. 13, 181287 por mantic opera. CARMEN—Debut of Mademotiselle Milmin Hank. Tursday—LA SUNNARBULA—Debut of Modame Relater Service. Modame Mondame Relater Production of Modame Relater Service. Modame Modame Manual Ma

An extraordinary Lyric Combination for the prediction, upon an unprecedented scale, of Grand Opera in the English language. The eminently successful young American prima donna.

EMAMA ABBOTT.

And the widely celebrated Hess Opera Company Will commeute a season of Six Sights and Two Mattiness, Monday evening, Jan. 6-Ambroise Thomas frames monaric opera. Mic Non-Emma Abbott, Animon Sommatic opera. Mic Non-Emma Abbott, Animon Sommatic opera. Mic Non-Emma Abbott, Animon Montague, Zeida Negulin, Musica, Cartle, Ryss, Tama. Warren, etc., in the cast.

Tuesday evening, only performance of Auber's PEA DIA VOLO. Wednessiay afternoon and Thursday and Saturday evenings—CHIMES OF NORMANDI. Un Wednesday evenings—CHIMES OF NORMANDI. Un Wednesday evenings—CHIMES OF NORMANDI. Under State of the Company of the Company State of the Company of the Compa

PRODUCTION OF ANOTHER NEW DRAWL DESTINY.

Adapted from Charles Dickens" "Tale of Two Cities,"
by Will F. Sace, Esq., in a prologue, four
sets, and an ephoque.

PROLOGUE—"Kecafled To Life."

ACT. 1) IMPRO Golden Dreams,
ACT. 2 Life Do Troubled Stream.

ACT. 4—A Life for a Life.

Epilogue—Life in Death.

On in the bastle's van.
The fittest place where man can die
is where he dies for man."

DESTINY MATINEES—Wednesday and Saturday.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

SAILING TWICE A WEEK PROM New York to Queenstown, Liverpool, and London.
Cabin passage from 500 to 570 operancy. Excercion
Tokets & reduced rate. Scerenge, Em. Drafts on
Great Britain and Ireland.
For emiliage and further information apply to
F. R. LARSON, No. 4 South Clark-st.

NORTH GERMAN LIGYD.

The steamers of this Company will sail every facus day from Beemes Pier, foot of Third-St., Hobokes Baise of Passage From Now Tork to Southampton London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, \$100 ceres cabin, \$40, point steerang, \$30 currency. For freign and passage apply to 2 Bowling Green, New York.

LIQUORS.

THE EAGLE LIQUOR CO.,
Wholesale Liquors 159 Clark-st., Chicago, III.

The Hon. S. W. Butler, Sandusky, O., is at the

e Hon. W. C. Baker, Minneapolis, is a gues

The Hon. Matt di. Carpenter, Milwankee, egistered at the Pacific.

Miss Emma Abbott and the Hess Ope

Miss Emms Abbott and the Hess Opera Company are at the Paimer.

Miss Meroe Charles, of McVicker's company, is again in the city, stopping at the Tremont.

Thomas Wickerson, Boston, President, and J. F. Goddard, Topeka, General Freight Agent, of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, are at the Pacific.

Holders of lock-boxes in the Post-Office are quested by Postmaster Paimer to call and un-ck the same. These boxes are full of ice, sich cannot be removed until they are un-

o'clock last evening Edward Delaney, red as a watchman at the ruins of Post-Office, tound a pet pigeon still Mr. Squiers' room, and, with the excephaving its tail frozen fast in the ice, appraise well as ever.

The Horse-Collar Makers' Union held a meeting yesterday afternoon at No. 7 Clark street, but did nothing beyond transacting routine business. The Working-Women's Union was to have held a meeting at the same place, but the hold weather kept them at home.

M. Vesey, of Gad's Hill, denies that be is a Democratic candidate for Alderman of the Sixth Ward, as was stated in a local article some days ago. He never was a Democrat, and the only oundation for his candidacy is that some of his neighbors have been beseeching him to allow his name to be used.

uite a number of members of the Irish so-ies met at Maskell Hall yesterday afternoon arrange for the reception of Capt. Edward leagher Condon upon his proposed visit. e. The hall was cold, and, after organizing, meeting adjourned for one week, when it is pected there will be a larger attendance.

The Coopers' Union held a largely-attended do protracted meeting yesterday at No. 45 orth Clark street, and decided that all men who sired to return to work might do so without curring the censure of the Union. It should mentioned in this connection that the coops have been on a strike for several weeks

A telegram from the Mexican excursionists, ted at Câiro, III., was received by Potter timer last night. The party stopped at Cenils, III. long enough to pass a set of resolutes of thanks to Mr. Palmer for the banquet diered them, just before their departure, at Palmer House. The dispatch is sigued by no Fisk, President, and Byron Andrews, Sec-

iel Prendergast, 35 years of age, a laborer, at No. 220 West Poik street turned up at est Twelfth Street Station in a drunken ion at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and sted permission to remain there until day—He slept in a cell down-stairs until 7 t, when lie was awakened by severe pain feet, and upon examining them it was that the left foot and the toes of the right een badly frozen. He was taken to the y Hospital for treatment.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man hamed William M. Fulford, boarding at No. 739 West Vashington street, was found in an unconscious ondition by his wife. Dr. Baldwin was called n, but, not knowing the nature of the drug he ad taken, nothing could be done for him, and a died at 4 o'clock. He had been in the emley of the West Division Street-Ballway until hristmas, when he either left or was disharged. Deceased was a Canadian, 32 years of ge, and left a wife and two children.

age, and left a wife and two children.

The following story is gleaned from a police report. Last Friday evening a hardware dealer at No. 445 Milwankee avenue named Mathewa lost on the street a pocketbook containing \$500 cash, promissory notes, and other valuable papers, aggregating in all about \$2,100. He was agreeably surprised yesterday morning when it was returned to him by Anton Muebeh, a poor cabinetmaker living at No. 682 North Paulina street, who had found it on the sidewalk near Mr. Mathew's place of business. And Muehch was very properly presented with \$100 cash for his sterling honesty.

the Senatorial fight and new legislation to Springfield by the Chicago & Alton land. t to Springfield by the Chicago & Alton last sing. The only ones on the train were Sen-Campbell, of the Seventh District, and

Representatives Dave Clark, E. B. Sherman, and F. Granger. There were also on board litchard Michaelis, of the Freis Presse; W. K. Suitivan, of the Journal; Will Hawkins, of the Aurora Davy News; Hank Evans, Dan Sheppard, and reporters from the various daily papers in this city.

At 2 o'clock yesterdsy afternoon John Zimmers, 18 years of age, residing with his parents at No. 690 Jefferson street, in attempting to board an incoming train on the Fort Wayne Rond, at the intersection of Stewart avenue and Wright street, fell under the wheels. Both legs were completely severed just below the abdomen, and the nead was mangled frightfully, yet the poor fellow lingered in this condition for nearly two hours. The ordinances forbidding people to board trains in motion are more disregarded on the Fort Wayne than perhaps any other railroad in the city.

The English Section of the Socialist Labor

haus any other railroad in the city.

The English Section of the Socialist Labor party held a private meeting yesterday at No. 7 South Clark street, and spent the afternoon in discussion over reports of work and the condition of the party in the nast six months. What those reports were the Socialists do not care to say to the public. An election of officers resulted as follows: Organizer, Benjamin Sibley; Recording Secretary, John Spohn; Financial Secretary, Robert Widdicombe; Treasurer, J. Warner; Librarian, Harry Riddle; Auditing Committee, Messrs. Bishop and Riddle; Executive Committee, Messrs. Reynolds, Gould, and Morgan.

Morgan.

RON-UNIONISTS' MERTING.

A meeting of non-union printers to the number of about thirty was held at No. 173 Despisions at least yesterday afternoon, the object teing to take some steps looking to better protecting their interests. They were principally from the book and job offices, and did not meet to talk over prices or prepare for a "strike," but simply to unite, which they did, in the adoption of a constitution and by-laws, and by christening themselves "The Chicago Printers' Protective Association." The constitution leaves each office to govern itself in the matter of prices, and the Association is open to women as well as men, and to apprentices as such, but no member of any other Union is admissible under any circumstances. No admission fee is charged, but the monthly dues are fixed at 15 cents, and each person, upon becoming a member of the Association, must take the following pledge:

1. —, do hereby solemnly promise in presence of these witnesses that I will, without equivocation or evasion, so long as I shall belong to this Association, abide by its constitution and by-laws, and that I will at all times, and by all honorable means, work for the rood of the trade generally, and of the members of this Association especially. In adopting the pledge an attempt was made to have it iron-clad and oath-bound, but they would not have it, one of the main objects of the Association being to compel all printers to either join it or the existing Union, which they knew many would not do with the oath staring them in the face. The following officers were elected: President, K. B. Shenston; Vice-President, A. L. Farnum; Recording Secretary, L. A. Woodward; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mattie R. Wilcox; Treasurer, Julian Carqueville. MON-UNIONISTS' MEETING.

Mattie R. Wilcox; Treasurer, Julian Carqueville.

The annual meeting of the Union Club was held at the club-house, No. 312 Chicago avenue, Saturday avening. The President, Mr. Henry W. Bisnop, submitted to the Club, on benali of the Directory, a full report for the year just past. It showed that the Club was in a Bourishing condition, fifty members having been admitted since its organization in March last, the present membership numbering 145.

The President's report was supplemented by reports from the Secretary and Treasurer, the report of the latter indicating that the Club was in a most gratifying financial condition. An election of officers for the ensuing year was held, and resulted in the re-election of the old Directory; President, Henry W. Bishop; Yece-President, Henry W. Bishop; Secretary, William P. Conger; Treasurer, Albert W. Cobb; Directors—George L. Dunlap, A. B. Mason, John T. Noyes, Thomas C. Edwards, and Frank S. Wheeler. The constitution was amended by placing the election of new members in the hands of the Directory. The attendance was very large, and the meeting harmonions.

Painur House George B. Logan, Milwankee;
Adam Grant and Henry Pierce, San Francisco;
E. F. Carrington, New Yors; George W. Adams,
Idin, O. T. W. Wilson, Minneapolls: R. L.
Hopkins, nlorado Springs; H. D. P. Armstrong,
Toronto, 1972 A. King, Lancaster, Pa. Grand
Coronto, 1972 A. H. Penbody, Boston; L. P.
Surrows; Colorado; C. K. Peck, Reokuk; E. P.
Jining, Omanhs; E. P. Buil, Ottawa, Ill.; John
L. Bradbury, New York; Frank H.
Lard, Toledo; C. M. Morse, Jack-

Tremont House—John D. Monroe, Leadyllle, Col. L. B. McClintock, Montreal, Hiram Blaisdel, Michigan; Dr. John A. McDonald, Ottawa; Col. O. E. Silverthorn, Creston, Pa.; John B. Sardell, New York; John Cummings, Washington; W. H. Harrison, New York... Sherman House—Fred Wilde, Racine, A. W. Sargent, Boston; W. A. Stacy, Boston; J. K. Gjitens, Philadelphia; O. J. Stowell, Madison; W. W. Dudley, Eigin; L. M. Hickok, Cleveland; H. Crea, Decatur, Ill.

CRIMINAL.

John Allen, a thief who was sent to the Pen-itentiary some three years ago for burglary, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Londergan and Ryan, who think that he, perhaps, is the man who has been doing some of the recent burglaries. He is being held for identification. George A. Mason, the man brought back from the East by Constable George A. Hartman, to answer the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses from Field, Leiter & Co., was neld for trial in the Criminal Court Saturday by Justice Meech, who admitted him to bail in the sum of \$1,000, F. B. Metzger furnishing the bond.

At an early hour yesterday morning E. H. Howard, a night-watchman, and E. W. Goehrke were brought into the West Lake Street station, having been found scuffling and fighting in the street. The latter accused Howard of attempting to rob him, and Howard, who was bleeding quite freely at the nose, accused Goehrke of assaulting him without any provocation with an oyster-can. Booth were booked.

with an oyster-can. Booth were booked.

Ida Morrison, keeper of a den of ill-fame in Cheyenne, was yesterday arrested upon a charge of stealing \$300 from Mrs. De Hority, which name is likely a paraphrase on the good old lish name of Dougherty. She is the wife of a well-known gambier, and visited the place to have a little fun. Frank Davis, Mary Furlong, Sadie Clark, Beile McKayne, and William Hart, inmates of the house, were also arrested. The police also pulled a colored den of infamy kept by Charles B. Mortimer at the corner of Polk street and Fourth avenue, and arrested five colored girls of tender years who were there for no good purposes.

THE RAILROADS.

A MONSTER LOCOMOTIVE. The largest locomotive ever constructed in this country was brought here last Friday by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. This monster is on its way to the West, and will Branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and is especially intended to work on a long heavy grade at a point on the Rocky Mountains. It is a ten-wheel tank engine of A long heavy grade at a point on the Rocky Mountains. It is a ten-wheel tank engine of consolidated pattern, having eight driving-wheels, and a pony (two-wheel) truck. The cylinders measure 20 by 26 inches, and the driving-wheels are but 42 inches diameter. The boiler is enormous, being straight, 55 inches diameter. It has 213 tubes, each over 11 feet long. A water tank, almost the entire length of the boiler, rests on top of the engine, and when filled with water will add considerably to the weight. The fre-box is ten feet long. The truck-wheels are thirty inches in diameter, and are of paper, with steel tires, similar to those now being used so extensively under the Pullman sleeping-cars and on the Metropolitan Elevated Railroad, New York. The engine, when in working order, will weigh 118,000 pounds. The great weight and size of the boiler and the small driving-wheels combined form a tremendous power, well suited to the work the engine has to perform. The eight driving-wheels are merely to distribute the weight, for if it rested on but four no track ever laid could stand the pressure. The weight is so great that the Western railroads over which it must pass will not permit it to go over bridges, so it will have to be taken to pieces and carried over in sections. It passed over all the bridges of the Pennsylvania Railroad without being dismantied.

COMPLAINING PASSENGERS Many complaints have lately been made by passengers who came west by the New York Central of the shabby treatment they received from the officials of that road while being de-tained on account of the snow-blockade. Such complaints are only made by passengers who came by Vanderbilt's road. Those coming by the Erie who were detained speak in glowing terms of the attention they received at the hands of the officials of this road. The reports made by passengers arriving at this point are cor-ruborated by those who went to other Western If the reports are true, the treatment passengers were accorded who were caught in the late bluckade on the New York Central was decidedly shabby. In the vicinity of Buffalo the detection was

ade on the New York Central was decidedly shabby. In the vicinity of Buffalo the detention was most serious, and by all accounts was the most serious that road ever experienced. It was a time when the patience and endurance of travelers and officials of the road were equally put to the test. The complaints are, that the officials did not do all that they could have done to raise the blockade, and fell still further short of doing what they could have done to lighten the distress of the unfortnates. One conductor told his passengers that his full duty was done when he kept them in wood and water, and refused to lead or follow in finding food for the hungry. The conduct of the Eric officials is contrasted with that of the Central to the disadvantage of the latter. The Eric people furnished food for all who would partake, and gave money to those who had to incur expenses for which they were not prepared. The Central is said to have mone nothing of this, but even compelied passengers who had paid for berths in sleeping cars through from Chicago to New York to leave the cars at Buffalo. A passenger thus treated says he saw the car from which he was ordered made up in a return train for Chicago, and its berths all sold. The squestion, "Where shall we start" received the snawer, "Wherever you can." This to men and women alike who had contracted with the Company for through accommodations.

This to men and women alike who had contracted with the Company for through accommodations.

THE ATCHISON'S OUTLET TO THE PAUIFIC.

A gentleman interested in the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, who has made a trip over the road and inspected the country west of its the road and inspected the country west of its terminus, stated to a TRIBUNE reporter last Saturday that a survey is now made to run the road to the Pacific on a much shorter line than by way of Santa Fe and Fort Yuma. This contemplated extension is to run from Alamosa about 150 miles southwest of Pueblo, almost due west to the Colorado River, with a branch to Silverton, thence through the frand Canon of the Colorado, and through the most southern point of Nevada and the Tejon Pass to connect with the Southern Pacific at or near Bakersfield, Cal. The informant states that he has been over the whole field, and he found no particular obstacle in the way of carrying out the project. The road, if built, will be of the same gauge as the Deover & Rio Grande (narrow-gauge). The gentleman believes narrow-gause roads far superior for that part of the country to the standard gauge roads, being much better able to get through some of the canons and narrow passes. This route will be from 200 to 300 miles shorter than the proposed one via Santa Fe and Fort Yuma, and will pass through a much ther and more fertile country.

NO NATIONAL BUREAU.

NO NATIONAL BUREAU. To the Edutor of The Tribine.

CHICAGO, Jan. 4.—Your Springfield correspondent, "Jerry Jenks," makes but a partial answer to the objections urged against a National Railroad Buresu in my last communication.

tion.

It was indeed asserted that the transportation question was beyond its province, but for other reasons than the lnability of legislation to regulate the conditions of supply and demand. That Congress has nower to regulate commerce among the several States is conceded; but that does not include the regulation of price, which is the principal element in the case. It implies the facilitating of trade by the improvement of its channels, bringing the producer nearer to the consumer,—and in some instances its protection by a tariff. The people will trade in their own way. It was once attempted to stop transactions in gold during the War, but the law remains a dead letter. Transportation is influenced. If not controlled, by the question of price; hence we see competition and the formation of bools and agreements between competitors. Can a National Bureau regulate this! Can it remedy the evils of over-capitalization? Could a Bureau manage the roads better than Vanderbilt, Scott, or Garrett, and is it to be supposed that they would not oppose such an organization with all the power of their position! Grievous as may be the evils resulting from an abuse of privileges by corporations like these; their remedy will broceed from some other source than the organization proposed. The fact stands confessed that there are too many roads for the business, and that, notwithstanding enormous production and the stimulus of a fair demand from abroad, it has been hard work to earn dividends. What will be done when repairs and maintenance make large demands upon the treasury? When prices fall away and freights are duit! If at that moment "Jerry Jenks" could organize a National Bureau that would devise means to make up losses and bay dividends, the noble army of railroad managers, stock and bond holders, would hail it as a national blessing. It was indeed asserted that the transportation

MATT'S RECORD. The Wisconsin Ex-Senator Merci

lessly Overhauled. A Correspondent Waked Up Who

Has Kept Track of Things.

Oarpenter's Unvarying Record as an Infla-tionist Olearly Established.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

Mil.wauker, Wis., Jan. 5.—The Evening Wisconsin prints a reply of George W. Allen to Matt Carpenter. Mr. Allen's communication is quite lengthy, occupying over two columns of the paper. He begins by explaining that his motive in attacking Carpenter on his financial record is purely political; he could not afford to be decelved in any many record on the view. be deceived in any man's record on the vital subject of finance, neither does he desire others to be deceived. Reference is then made to the ements that drew a retort from Carpenter which were as follows:

which were as Iollows:

First, that for the six years Mr. Carpenter was in the Senate, his record was uniform and unbroken, in favor of inflation, or soft-money, so-called. Second, that the people of this State were in doubt as to his present position on the finance question, or were up to the appearance of the letter to Mr. Kutchin. Third, that he evaded the question of how? really did stand on this question in his speeches made in this city, the few days before the election. Fourth, that his standing in the Republican party was forfeited or greatly impaired, and that he was not entitled to further confidence.

Carpenter's vote in 1869 on the bill to strengthen the public credit by making the bonds papable in coip. He says:

Mr. Carpenter voted, so he says, against this just and necessary bill. He says he believed that the bonds were payable in coin, and jet says that he voted that they were not.—the result of the vote had this effect, and, under the circumstances, could have no other. What he said would not be known abroad, but his vote would. He says he believed one way, and voted the other,—he lieved yes, and voted no. This may be statesmanship, if may be logic,—I fail to discover either.

He then proceeded to back up the statements that Carpenter attempted to refute by facts such as the following:

The session of 1874, just following the panic

He then proceeded to back up the statements that Carpenter attempted to refute by facts such as the following:

The session of 1874, just following the papic and breakdown of 1873, was the turning-point in our financial history. The country, under its calamities, was wild. Not perceiving the true character of situation and the causes of the collapse, the cry was not for more property and real values, but for more indebtediess, to-wit: naper promises to pay. It was believed that the West was a unit for a further and large issue and increase of inflated and depreciated paper. I went to Washington as a Western man to do what I could to correct this impression, and to do what I could to correct this impression, and to do what I could to prevent the passage of the bill then pending, which, had it become a law, resumption could not have been reached in Mr. Carpenter's day or mine. Knowing Mr. Carpenter's day or mine. Knowing Mr. Carpenter's day or mine. Knowing Mr. Carpenter's down this question. He granted it, and it was held in the Vice-President's room, being then occupied by Mr. Carpenter, he being President of the Senste. Our interview lasted some time, I stying to convince him that the bassage of that bill would place in serious jeopardy if not ruin all the industrial interests of the country. At the conclusion of the discussion he told me—at least I so understood him—that if I could could convince him that the business men, the thinking men of our State, agreed with me, that he would vote against the bill. I agreed to make the effort to convince him. So I at once returned home, and had printed a large quantity of remonstrances against the passage of that or any similar oil. I canvassed this city in person, and obtained the signatures of every commercial, manufacturing, and mercantile house in the city, with two exceptions only.—E. P. Allis and one other declined to sign, that one was John Nazro. This monster paper was forwarded to Mr. Carpenter for presentation to Congress, and his attention called to the exam

Mr. Allen next quotes the Congressional Record to show that Carpenter voted with the Inflationists upon every proposition made by them in connection with the consideration and passage of Mr. Sherman's bill to provide for the redemption and reissne of United States notes for free banking, reported to the Senate on the 23d day of March, 1874, and adds;

As Mr. Carpenter does not and will not deny that he supported that great inflation measure before and after the veto. I have deemed it necessary to refer by the record only to some of the more important amendments offered to the bill. I will now state what I have received on authority that is so strong that I am bound to believe it. Mr. Carpenter (based upon this information) wrote out at length a finance speech,—and that the world might lose no time in availing itself of its pretentious conclusions had it set up in type. He submitted copies to other Republicans in Congress from this State and to Republican gentlemen from this State who chanced to be in Washington. They pronounced the speech so soft—i use this word only in the financial sense—and so assurd that they prevailed upon him not to deliver, but to suppress it. The world was thus deprived of this great illumination.

In refutation of Mr. Carpenter's claim that

in refutation of Mr. Carpenter's claim that he voted for the Resumption act of 1875, and voted against all amendments tending to embarrass resumption at the time specified in the act, Mr. Allen narrates the proceedings of a Republican Congressional caucus, held for the purpose of harmonizing the hard and soft money wings of the party, in view of the near approach of the Presidential election, and shows that Carpenter's votes on the Resumption bill resulted from the agreement of that caucus that suited from the agreement of that caucus that the party must go on record on the finance ques-tion, and not from any strictly personal convic-

sulted from the agreement of that caucus that the party must go on record on the finance question, and not from any strictly personal conviction.

The letter concludes as follows:

My second statement was that the people of this State were in doubts as to his recent position on the financial question. On this point I will call but two witnesses.—Mr. M. H. Carpenter, and his friend Mr. Kutchin, of Fond du Lac. In the letter of Mr. Carpenter's, under date of Aug. I. AFTS, and which made its appearance just before the time for the convening of our Legislature. Mr. C. states that he had been informed by his friend. Mr. Kutchin, that grave doubts did exist in the minds of our people, some believing him to be hard and others soft, and the necessity there was for him to come out, without farther delay, and show his hand in the game.

I could add the almost universal knowledge that the Greenbackers claimed him, and that he was to be their candidate in case they held the balance of power in the Legislature.

My second statement was, that, when he returned here a few days before the election and made a few speech to caucuses in this city, he avoided all alliusion to the money question until drawn coson it, and that them he replied evasively. All I know upon this point is from information, as I was in other parts of the State speaking for houest money, and so did not and could not hear him. But my information is derived from many who say they did hear him, and simong them were Mr. Carpenter's beat political as well as personal friends. I was and am still informed that he made no reference to finance till called out; that his speaking appeared quite embarrassing to him, as though he hardly knew what to say, so confined himself to old dead war issues; that he fought beavely the batter over again, in which he took no part originally; that he appeared like the clergyman who said he could touch upon no known sin without hitting some member of his congregation, and so could not come back on him. My statements of the first here

the event of the Republicans secaring a majority
the Legislature. I will waste no further time
such references. The woods are full of them.
now leave this whole matter for others to just
etween us. I have no personal antipathy to h
arpenter, but, if possible to prevent. I will n
a deceived in a matter so grave as this finance
mention, and will do what I can to prevent othe
om being deceived.

Gronge W. Allen.

THE PROBATE COURT.

anization and What It Has

It is now a little over a year that the Probate Court of this county has been established. The Court has had a good opportunity to demonstrate its usefulness and prove whether or not it meets the expectations of the people in materially reducing the labors of the County Court and expediting the settlement of estates, and thereby saving much time and expense to the public.

A short bistorical sketch of its organ

A short bistorical sketch of its organization and the expectations entertained at its establishment will not be out of place.

The County Court of this county originally had probate jurisdiction, and the hearing of probate questions practically occupied (with the exception of the summer terms, when the tax questions come up for decision) the largest part of the time of this Court. Such a condition of things naturally interfered with the commonlaw jurisdiction of that Court, and overburdened the docket of the County Judge.

The probate business also materially suffered

The probate business also materially suffered under that arrangement of things, because at-torneys and their clients were never certain of

The probate business also materially suffered under that arrangement of things, because attorneys and their clients were never certain of finding the Judge at leisure to attend to their comparatively short probate hearings, on account of jury trials and long common-law hearings. The delays caused nereby made the probate business less profitable to lawyers and more expensive to their clients, and very often led to postponements detrimental to the interests of sultors, and a gradual neglect on the part of lawyers and clients of their duties as administrators, executors, guardians, and conservators.

Moreover, it is necessary for the protection of the interests of widows and minors that the Court act independently of any application of interested parties, but on its own motion to compel the filing of inventories and the performance of such other duties as the law requires from those appointed by the Court to act for others who are under disability. With the combined weight of tax, insane, insolvent debtors, common law and probate jurisdiction resting upon the shoulders of the County Judge, of course no very considerable independent action on his part was to be expected. In comparison to the activity displayed by the Probate Court in the issuing of citations on its own motion, very little was therefore done by the County Court.

It very soon became apparent after the Great Fire to all persons having frequent occasion to practice in the County Court that a separation of the probate jurisdiction from the general jurisdiction, and the creation of a separate forum for it, was an urgent necessity.

Judge Wallace, when Judge of the County Court, took the initiatory steps and consulted with the most prominent probate lawyers of this city with reference to the preparation of an act to be submitted to the Legislature for such establishment of the Probate Court. Several bills were prepared, one of which with some few amendments added by the Legislature was adouted, and went in force July 1, 1877. The act provided for the est

of the power of the Legislature, that is, the Legislature retaining all governmental powers except those it was specifically deprived of by the Constitution, and that instrument providing that the Legislature may establish Probate Courts in each county having a population of over 50,000, it therefore could provide for the organization of a Probate Court in any county having more than 50,000 inhabitants. The limitation was held to extend only to an inhibition of the Legislature to create Probate Courts in counties having less than 50,000 inhabitants, while as to those of more than 50,000 inhabitants the original power of the Legislature to create courts in any or all of them re-

ture to turestraind.

The election of 1877, as is well known, resulted in the choice of the Hoo. J. C. Knickerbocker, the present incumbent, as Judge, and Mr. S. F. Hanchett as Clerk of the new Court. The former had had an extensive probate practice previous to his election, and the latter had been for more than ten years connected, as Deputy Sheriff and Bailiff, with the County Court. The necessity of the probate jurisdiction being under the control of a skilled lawyer has become more and more apparent to the Legislatures of our country, and the beneful practice of intrasing the management of the vast interests that are constantly under the supervision of the Probate Courts to Jawmen, where a reliance merely upon their good common sense can be placed, has gradually failen into disuse.

As an excellent example of the importance of the appointment of a lawyer as a Judge of a Probate Court it is only necessary to call attention to England, where in 1857 a special country.

The renting of sultable rooms, then fitting up and the Superior Courts of Westminster Hall, and which has been presided over by some of the most emigent common-law Judges of the most emigent country.

The renting of sultable rooms, then fitting up and the Superior Court, occupied considerable time, so that though accusally established Dec. 3, 1877, no court, business could be done until Dec. 17, 1878. The Court was opened by ex-Sheriff Kern in person, and the first business done by it was the granting of letters of administration on the estate of William F. Coolbaugh, deceased. Since that formal opening the Court has been steadily at work, and, with the exception of two weeks' vacation in summer, only recognized the legal bolidars as days of reas. Saturdays the Court was the present of the probate four the supervision of the probate intrasiction on less than 3,484 letters of administration and testamentary were granted, and 1,339 grantians and 70 conservators appointed by the County Court, making a town of the probate for the probate for the pr

never be elected. He bids for the Presidency, and no one who bids for it can obtain it. Hendricks is an able Western man, who would make, perhaps, a better judge than President. He is to all intents and purposes younger than Thurman by at least-ten years. As, however, there is little prospect of electing a Democrat to the Presidency, the task of considering his chances is an ungrateful labor."

CURRENT OPINION.

Circlard Leader.

The Philadelphia Times says that Eli Perkins
"is a liar to a greater extent than any other
living American." This is saying a great deal,
but Mr. Perkins is a very deserving man in some One Chance.

C.ncinnqu (commercial (Ind. Rep.)).

The Republican party have but one chance to throw away the next Presidential election, and that is the nomination of Gen. Grant. They will not do it.

Now Ante-Up.

Columbus (Riss.) Independent (Dem.).

The time has come when Democrats of the North must know us as we are, and must cooperate with us because we are right, or antagonize us because we are wrong.

Ohio Slandered.

Cleecard Result (Rep.).

It is plain that Ohio has been slandered. The Berlin mission has been vacant several days, and not a single Ohio man has applied for the place.

Meanwhile, half-a-dozen Pennsylvanians have already been "mentioned."

Thurman's Dilemma.

Cieceland Leader (Rep.).

The political dilemma of Senator Thurman makes him the speciacular personage of the Congressional recess. We fail to recall anywhere in party history a case of such conspicuous and multiform embarrasament.

Inquisitive.

New York Mail (Bep.).

In view of the general good feeling that prevails, it may be unkind to ask what part the Democratic party has had in bringing the country to its present proud and prosperous situation; but we can't help asking, nevertheless.

A Suggestion.

Burdette (Brs.).

We would respectfully suggest to the Democracy the incorporation of the following sentiment in their political platforms this year:

"Resolved. That the resumption of specie payments on the lat of January, 1879, is impracticable and impossible."

In a Measure,

Binghamion (k. F.) Republican (Rep.).

A "very influential Democrat," interviewed by a Tribune correspondent, says Mr. Tilden would surely come out of an investigation of the cipher telegrams "vindicated in a measure." We do not doubt it, but the measure wouldn't hold over four quarts.

Put Himself Out of the Race.

Philadelphia Times (Ind. Drm.).

Senstor Bayard has about put himself out of the Presidential race by saying that he would not lift his finger to secure the Democratic nomination. Time was when a man might get a nomination under such circumstances, but not now; there are loo many fingers in the rise. Down on Randall and Wood.

8. Louis Post and Dispatch (Dem.).

The sooner our Democratic friends shall cut loose from the leadership of men like Randall and Wood, the better. Sam Randall and Fernando Wood are trimmers, and technical

The Two Issues for 1880.

Resper's Westly (Ren.).

Is the Southern case stands, it is as prejudifor "the South" as the present aspect of
cipher dispatches is for Mr. Tilden. There doubts that his most intimate and confidential agents tried to procure the Presidency for himby bribery. Whether or not that conviction will prevent his nomination by his fellow-partisans, it will surely cost him the support of the honest independent vote which was largely cast for him in 1870, and that will deleat his election. So, as the case stands with the Southern elections, there is really no doubt whatever in the minds of intelligent men at the North that these elections were largely carried by gross fraud and violence. This conviction will not change unless the charges are disproved, and the simple question for 1880 will be whether, upon the whole, it it is desirable that the Government should be intrusted to a party which obtains power by such means and represents the kind of sentiment which they indicate.

Not the Fault of the North The Northern Democrats will make nothing hereafter by sneering at the "bloody shirt." Their Southern allies have seen fit to throw down the gauntlet, and they may rest assured that the North will pick it up. It is not the that the North will pick it up. It is not the North's fault that the political lines are again dividing the two sections of the Union. The Northern people, against hope and against conviction, have abstained from throwing any obstruction in the way of the President's Southern policy. They see now, as many of them expected to see, that the South will listen to no overtures for a "conciliation" that does not involve Southern supremacy, with total overthrow of every barrier that the Government has erected to protect the citizenship of the enfranchised, and defend itself against revived rebellion. The South is for itself first, last, and all the time; with it, sectionalism is paramount to nationalism; it submits to the Union because it is obliged to do so. But it is crowding the sectional issue again upon the people, and, thank God, the recent elections prove that the Northern States are ready, if need be, to again "keep step to the musicof the Union." We believe, moreover, that before his term of office expires President Hayes will himself declare that the North must be as "solid" at the polls as it was "solid" on the field to save the Government from destruction, to prevent the Union from being shattered.

A Strenuous Kick.

vent the Union from being shattered.

A Strenuous Kick.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).

We deem it our duty to inform our readers that it is safest for the South to expect nothing, no matter how the House is organized, and no matter how largely the Senate is Democratic. It is the fixed policy of all parties North to ignore the rights of the South. The vote in the Senate against the Southern Railroad to the Pacific Ocean shows how Northern Democrats regard that great enterprise; and all the signs must convince us that the North is equally opposed to the Government aiding to reclaim the Mississippi Valley. We will be slandered and lied about by one party, and fondled and deceived by the other, and graciously permitted (yes, permitted) to participate in the election of a Northern President and Vice-President. This is just the way things will work so long as our leaders allow the Northern wing of the Democratic party to consider us as bound hand and foot to its fortunes. The South wants the War and the war-issues to be over, and, if the South want the War and the war-issues to be over, and, if the South want the to recognize fully the equality of the Southern States in the Union. At the present time there is no party in this country bold nough to treat Southern interests as it would Northern interests.

MEXICO.

A Firm Communication from the State
partment at Washington.

A large part of the diplomatic corresponds
accompanying the President's annual mess
and which is now being grinted, is on the giect of Mexican affairs. The following is
addressed to Minister Foster gives the preposition of the United States toward Mexico. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 13, 1878.—Siz: The Administration of President Dias came into power on the 29th November, 1876. Its recognition as the established Government of

Down-row the Rendership of men like Randal and Poreassio Wood are trimmers, and trichies, and trimmers, and trichies, and trimmers, and trichies, and trimmers, and trichies, and trimmers, and trimmers, and trichies, and the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Impersons has answerler row through which the whitely rings before the sugar rings are tackled. There are two of the ignericant of a first-class tooly in house, which is an area of the committee of a first-class tooly in house, and an area of the committee of the sugar rings and the sugar responsible to the sugar rings and the sugar responsible to

aggestions to your or to you in your or you in you in your or you in you in you in you in you in you i

he Lipans for recent ratus and for this exped action and trans, and for this exped derican anthorities enlisted the Kickap are a part of the Indians charged by efficials with raiding into Texas.

OHIO POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 5.—The kid-gloved faction of the Young Men's Democratic Club in the city have carried their point as regards the manufacture of the tribunal countries. of the Young Men's Democratic Club in the city have carried their point as regards the mof January entertainment, and have known at mass-meeting, with speeches from Thurman Ewing, Pendleton, and other leaders of note while the former faction, headed by the armscratic portion of the Club, insisted on the stertainment being strictly for the benefit of the upper crust, who are desirous of making up the alate for the Goyersforship, and perhaps the freidency. It was believed that the rank and fit would have some voice in the matter, but a completely has the ring of place-seekers gliss control of the organization that the average Democrat has no voice whatever in the conduct of affairs. The result is a lively fight among the factions, which is extending througnont in city and county, many members of the Chasswaring they will be controlled no longer by pack of Republicans who are professing to be Democrate. Elaborate preparations are being made for the reception of guests, and that is every indication that there will be a large number of prominent politician present. It is believed that the address of Seator Thurman will be the key-note, and indican the ruture policy of the Ohio Democracy. It believed that he will use his influence among the members of the Legislature in favor of Go. Bishop's renomination. It can be stated on good authority that John G. Thompson a using his influence in that direction.

Washinstron, Jan. 5.—Senstor Thurman will not determine until to-morrow whether he will attend the Democratic celebration at Columbs. Ohio, the 8th inst. He will do so if the wester moderates so as to render traveling less diagreeable, and in such case will leave Washington to-morrow why he does not desire his name to used as a candidate for that city. He will not discuss fluancial questions, but will give the reasons why he does not desire his name to used as a candidate for the Governorship of Ohio. The Senator is free and emphatic in the declaration that under no possible circustances will be allow his name to be th

DIPSOMANIA OR DRUNKENNESS.
Dr. D'Unger (discoverer of the Cinchena Care as drunkenness), at the Palmer House, cures all case of alcoholism. The effort now making to break down that great truth will fail.

A prominent manufactures who

SREPARD—On Seturday, Jan. 4. Francis Wells, second on of Francy M. and Frances W. Shepard, and 2 years and 4 months.
Funceral on Tuesday, Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock, free residence 360 Calumci-ay.

THE NOON PRAYER-MEETINGS WILL THE week be held in Farweil Hall, and as it is the World Week of Prayer, they will be more than usually interesting. The Rev. R. M. Haffeld, of Evaniar will lead the uncetting to-day. His subject will in "Thanksgiving."

THE CLASS FUIL BEGINNERS IN VOCAL MUSIC I will commence Jan. 9 (Thursday), at the Amalia Choral Society's room in the American Ex Building Ex for three months. Apply to Prof. F. a. 100Bard-SHAW, Director, or W. W. Watson. Secretary, 115 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CARDS. PERFUNES STANDARD OF DESCRIPTION OF THE PERFUNES STANDARD OF THE PERFUNES STANDARD OF THE PERFUNES STANDARD OF THE PERFUNES STANDARD OF THE PERFUNCION OF TH

Your Old Can be benutifully DYED CLEANED and REPARKS of The Clothes! Clothes! Chief west and learned to the Clothes! Chief west and learned to the Chief was a second to the Chief west and learned to the Chief west an CANDY.

CANDY on the Union-express to all parts. I lib and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per la, Address orders, 461NTHER, Conference, Chicago. AUCTION NALES By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

69 and 70 Wabash-av.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, TUESDAY, Jan. 7, 9:30 a. m.

Pive Hundred Cloaks, Manufactured by the "like structible Ruffle Co.," New York.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioners FIRST AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES

For 1879.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 5:30 a.m., when we shall do out all our Wintry Goods on hand, and in addition of a large line of Rubbers, and desirable goods of grades for the season.

GEO, P. GORE & CO., Auctioners.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Anctioneers and Real-Estate Agents.
179 and 179 transcriptors.

REGULAR THURSDAY TRADE SALE.
Dry Goods, Woolcas, Clothing,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Furnishing Goods,
Boots, Shoes, etc.,
THURSDAY, Jan. 8, at 10 of clock as .m. at our Saler
rooms, 177 and 178 fanctopings.

WM. A. BUTTERES & CO. Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
FURNITURE, Etc.,
SATURDAY, Jan. 11. at 10 o'clock s. m., st on a
rooms, 173 de 175 Randolpa-st.
W. A. BUTTELIS & CO., Auctionest By ELISON, POMEROY & CO

TUESDAT'S SALE, Jan. 7, at 9:30 a. m.

FURNITURE CARPETS, AND STOVES,

General Household Goods, Chromos, Blankets, C.
&c., &c. A lot Storp Tables, Counters and Sh
General Merchandise, &c., &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auction

CULVER, PA 118 & 12 TIN PLATE

VOLUM

WATCHES

The L

ing of the Pos ceeded by the Sale of one of

sale Jeweler Watches, Jew

Goods at th

John G.

157

BLANK

ranted.

Blank-Bo

The Chicag 10, 12 & IMPO TIN PLAT MANUFA Stamped and Ja

Grecers' Caddies

Galvanizing and

ABTISTIC 20 PE DISC On all Garments Standard

163 and 165 Wa MILITAR

EDWARD ELI

and the comforts and as are cordially invited to a int else where. Next of the Principals Will Methodist Church Block vacation from 2 to 3 p. at city office or at Morgan RACINE

Will reopen Jan. 18, to College includes a School. There is also a Gpares boys for college or built training is combined a care, and high culture upwards are received in circle is taken of the young For Catalogues and other Ber. JAMES DE K PENNSYLVANIA Chest

Session opens Jan. 8. T

Engineering, the Classics
apply to COL.

ERKENB Bon-To

ANDREW ER Brienbrechiefe World-Fan TO

TO E STORE AND No. 254 Eas

(Possession Jan. 1), de Co.'s Wholesale St.
Inquire at SILVER
GENERAL NOT

OFFICE OF THE CONTROL

Notice is hereby given to claims against the Germa that the faunt must be presidently as Chicago, list thereof, within three mon will be disablewed.

Con SOAP OUR SO OF CHAPTER OF CHAPTER